

# THE WASHINGTON BEE

VOL. XXXI NO. 16

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 17 1910

## Colored Americans Gain

14,397 ON U. S. PAYROLL.

Republicans Point to Army of Negroes They Have Given Places—High Offices for Black Men.

Claim Credit for Emancipation and Denounce Democrats as Unfriendly to the Colored Race.

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

A direct appeal for the Negro vote in the coming Congressional election is made in the Republican textbook, mainly on the ground that the party in power has shown "justice" to the Negro by appointing him to Federal offices.

This disclosure for the first time the extent to which Negroes have been given Government preferment. There are nearly 15,000 Negroes employed by the Government. They total salaries aggregating \$8,255,761. Eleven are officials of the Diplomatic and Consular Service; 11 are officers in the United States Army; nearly 3,000 are employed in the Postal Service. The number employed in departments in Washington is 5,708, 703 of whom are in the Treasury, 371 in the Government Printing Office and 421 in the Department of the Interior.

### Colored Employees of Government.

The following table of the number of Negroes employed in the service of the Federal Government is presented.

	No.	Salary.
Diplomatic and Consular Service	11	\$37,000
Departmental Service, Washington:		
State	26	19,360
Treasury	703	479,840
War	160	120,910
Navy	76	46,600
Postoffice	182	108,460
Interior	421	249,975
Justice	34	9,720
Agriculture	129	69,924
Com. and Labor	217	97,024
Gov. Printg. Office	371	308,180
U. S. C. Com.	57	19,200
U. S. Capitol	187	127,640
Wash. City P. O.	201	161,240
Dist. of Col. Gov't, including skilled laborers	2,824	1,263,985
Departmental Service at Large:		
Cus. and Int. Rev.	592	495,270
Postoffice	2,997	2,338,242
Interior	25	27,640
Com. and Labor	78	56,420
U. S. A. Officers	11	29,285
Enlisted men	2,948	919,121
Misc., including unclassified	1,967	1,179,750
Total	14,397	\$8,255,761

Some Get as Much as \$10,000.

This campaign book declares that "on August 1, 1910, there were more Afro-Americans in the service of the United States Government than ever before in the history of the country. The highest salary paid an Afro-American is received by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Haiti, whose salary is \$10,000 per annum. A number of Government officials receive from \$2,500 to \$5,000 a year. Clerks are paid from \$900 to \$1,800."

Then there follows an enumeration of Negro appointments set forth by the Republican campaign book as follows:

### In High Places.

A few Afro-Americans who have been honored by the Republican party, appointed or recommended by the President as Government officials:

William T. Vernon, of Kansas, Register of the Treasury.  
Henry L. Johnson, of Georgia, recorder of deeds, District of Columbia.  
Ralph W. Tyler, of Ohio, Auditor for the Navy Department.  
C. F. Adams, Assistant Register of the Treasury.  
John M. Holzendorf, collector of customs, St. Mary's, Ga.  
Henry A. Rucker, collector of internal revenue, Atlanta, Ga.  
Charles W. Anderson, collector of internal revenue, New York City.  
Whitfield McKinlay, collector of customs, Washington.  
Walter Cohen, register of land office, New Orleans.  
Robert H. Terrell, judge of Municipal Court, District of Columbia.  
Joseph E. Lee, collector of internal revenue, Jacksonville, Fla.  
N. W. Alexander, register of land office, Montgomery, Ala.  
John E. Bush, receiver of public moneys, Little Rock, Ark.  
Thomas Richardson, Postmaster, Port Gibson, Mississippi.  
William H. Lewis, assistant district attorney, Boston.  
Nelson Crews, special agent, Department of Agriculture.  
W. D. Johnson, Kentucky, special agent, Interior Department.

### Negro Ministers and Consuls.

Immediately on the heels of this enumeration the Republicans give the following list of Negroes in the diplomatic and consular service:

	Salary.
Diplomatic.	
Henry W. Furniss, Minister to Haiti	\$10,000
William D. Crum, Minister to Liberia	5,000
Richard C. Bunday, secretary	

of Legation, Liberia..... 2,000

### Consular.

William J. Yerby, Consul at Sierra Leone, West Africa...	2,000
James G. Carter, Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar.....	2,500
Christopher H. Payne, Consul at St. Thomas, West Indies...	3,000
George H. Jackson, Consul at Cognac, France.....	3,000
Lemuel W. Livingston, Consul at Cape Haitien, Haiti.....	2,000
William H. Hunt, Consul at St. Etienne, France.....	2,500
Herbert R. Wright, Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela....	2,000
James W. Johnson, Consul at Corinto, Nicaragua.....	3,000
Total	\$37,000

### Colored Officers in the Army.

The Negroes in the United States Army are enumerated as follows:

### Officers.

Lt.-Col. Allen Allensworth (retired).....	\$3,375
Major John R. Lynch.....	3,600
Major Wm. T. Anderson (retired).....	2,700
Capt. Charles Young.....	3,360
Capt. George W. Prudeau.....	3,120
Capt. Theophilus G. Stewart (retired).....	2,340
1st Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis.....	2,400
1st Lieut. John E. Green.....	2,400
1st Lieut. W. W. E. Gladden.....	2,000
1st Lieut. Oscar J. W. Scott.....	2,000
1st Lieut. Louis A. Carter.....	2,000

Total yearly pay of officers, \$29,295  
Enlisted men in the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry and their yearly pay in aggregate amounts to...\$919,121

### Total for officers and men, \$930,378

### Says Republicans Freed Negroes.

The campaign book quotes extracts from the speeches of acceptance of Taft and Sherman on the equal justice plank, and in discussing the attitude of the Republican party toward the Negro the campaign managers say:

"Prior to the advent of Abraham Lincoln and the Republican party about 4,000,000 Afro-Americans were held in bondage in the Southern States, then, as now, controlled by the Democrats, and when the Republican party elected Lincoln President thus setting the stamp of disapproval upon the Democratic desires, these Democratic Southern States seceded from the Union and attempted to set up a Confederacy, with human slavery as the chief cornerstone."

"The Republican party determined that the Confederacy should be destroyed; that the Union should be preserved; and true to its principles and in keeping with its own declarations, the Great Emancipator struck the shackles from the limbs of the bondmen. Following the freedom of the slaves came their enlistment in the army and navy, and by this act the names of 200,000 Afro-Americans were added to the honor roll. The leaders of the Republican party, feeling that their work was far from completion, framed and passed the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, and the States ratified their action, thus making slavery impossible and confirming the civil and political rights of the Afro-American people."

"Clothed by the Republican party with the right to vote, it is surprising that these newly made citizens voted with the party which had taken them from their former position as mere chattels and made them citizens of the republic?"

### Education North and South.

The campaign book scores the Southern States for failure to educate the Negro, and compares them unfavorably with the North as follows:

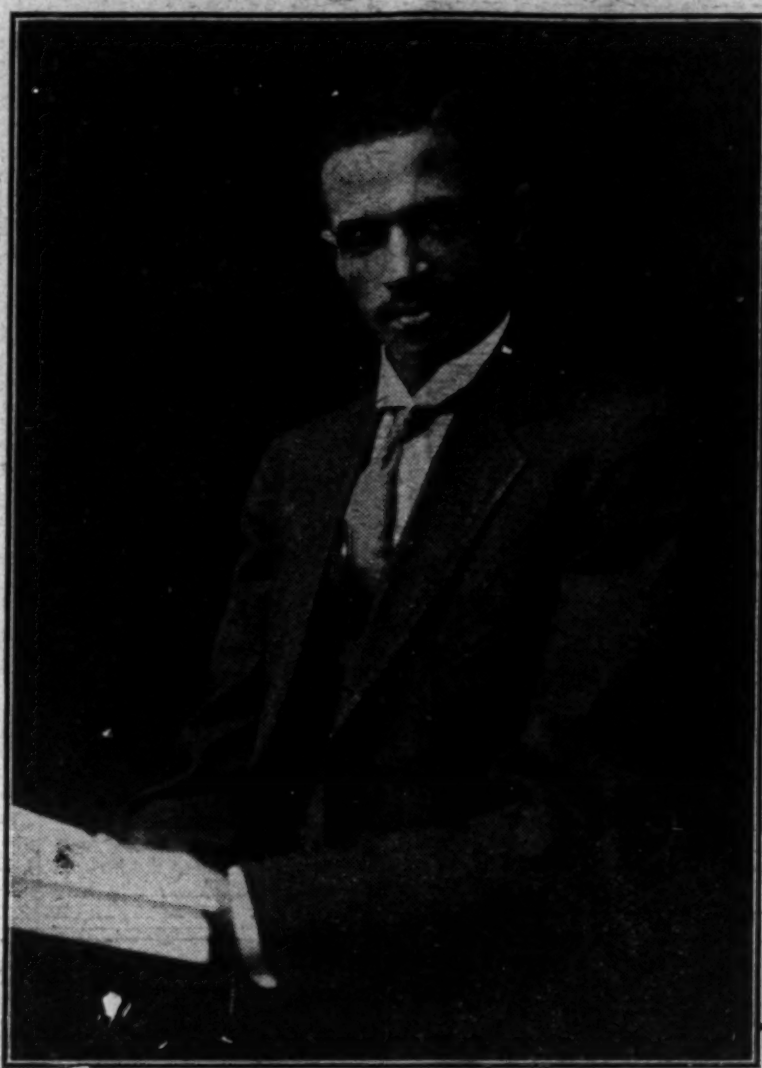
"In the matter of public education, the difference between the two parties is marked. In the North, where the Republicans generally control, education among the colored people is widely diffused, while in the Democratic South the percentage of illiteracy is very great."

"The Democratic legislators fail to provide equal school facilities for the two races, and in several States the facilities, already meagre, have recently been materially reduced. In Louisiana no Afro-American child received public instruction above the fifth grade, and there is a general movement throughout the Southern Democratic States to confine the education of the Afro-American children to the lower grades. The movement to divide the school money between whites and Afro-Americans in proportion to their contributions in taxes to the school fund arises in one Democratic Southern State after another, the purpose of which is to perpetuate Afro-American illiteracy."

"That the Democrats in general are in sympathy with the 'Jim Crow' idea was shown on Washington's Birthday, 1908, when Congressman Heflin, of Alabama, introduced an amendment providing 'Jim Crow' cars for the Capital of the Nation. Every Republican member present voted against the amendment, while many Democrats voted for it."

"The platform adopted by the Republican party at Chicago contains a plank which stands squarely and unequivocally for all the civil and political rights of the Afro-American people."

The campaign book then cites the various resolutions introduced in re-



DR. JAMES E. SHEPPARD, Invited to Egypt

cent sessions of Congress providing for the repeal of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

Where They are Employed.  
The Republicans, in an effort to emphasize their employment of the Negro, say:

"The Library of Congress is one of the great libraries of the world. One of the assistants, Daniel Murray, has spent several years in research among the books of the library, and has been able to identify approximately 6,000 titles of work by colored authors. To many who are wont to belittle the literary capacity of the race, this will prove astounding information. Colored composers have written more than 3,000 musical compositions. There are 48 Afro-American employees, 23 of whom are employed under the direct supervision of the Librarian of Congress, and 25 are under the supervision of the building. The aggregate paid them is \$32,000."

"One of the most expert examiners of the Patent Office is an Afro-American, Henry E. Baker, of Mississippi, who draws \$2,100 a year. He has been an examiner 22 years. He has recently made a research of the office and has been able to trace more than 1,000 patents granted to Afro-Americans. There are a number of high-grade Afro-American clerks in the office."

300 Negro Postmasters.  
There are 2,998 Afro-Americans serving the Government under the Postoffice Department, and their annual salaries aggregate \$2,348,424. Among these are included postmasters, assistant postmasters, clerks, letter carriers, rural mail carriers, and railway mail clerks. There are nearly 300 Afro-American postmasters, some of whom have charge of Presidential offices."

There are 512 Negroes in the Chicago postoffice, 21 in the Houston (Texas) office, 43 in the Jacksonville (Fla.) postoffice, 30 colored in the postoffice in Montgomery, Ala., and 12 in the St. Paul (Minn.) office.

"All of the letter carriers at the Muskogee (Okla.) postoffice are colored men. They draw salaries amounting to \$10,260 annually," says the campaign book. "Fourteen are employed in Kansas City, 15 in Columbus, Ohio."

"The total force of the Mobile (Ala.) postoffice consists of 33 clerks, 16 Afro-Americans and 17 whites," says the report. "The 32 carriers are all colored. The Afro-American employees receive annually \$42,400."

James A. Cobb, appointed Assistant District Attorney for the District of Columbia, prepares cases for prosecution under the Pure Food law and has charge of forfeited bond cases. "There are 15 Negroes in the Internal Revenue Service at Louisville, Ky."

"S. L. Williams, Special Assistant District Attorney at Chicago, has charge of the naturalization cases. Mr. Williams is a colored man," says the campaign book.

One more extract will be quoted from this remarkable chapter. It follows:

"There are 243 Afro-American officials and employees in the employ of the Federal Government in the State of Louisiana, and their annual salaries aggregate \$228,662. They are employed in the Customs Service, United States Mint, Postoffice Service, United States Land Office, United States Sub-Treasury, Internal Revenue Office, Railway Mail Service, Department of Justice and United States Immigration Bureau."

Guest of Carnegie.  
Shirley Castle, Scotland.  
Dr. J. E. Sheppard, of the Tuskegee Institute, is spending several days during his European visit at the castle of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, at Shirley Castle, in Scotland.

broader than his own interests.

How many preachers interest themselves in the economic and social improvement of the community? Yet each succeeding Sabbath finds them making a stirring and eloquent appeal for funds—salary, conference claims, presiding elder's fund, missionary mite, fuel bill, sexton's wage, etc., etc. The sum and substance of the whole matter is we have too many preachers or ministers and too few pastors. The mission of the former is to talk and of the latter, to achieve. Another discounting charge against the theologian is his burning desire to participate in politics. As "The Age" put it, in the field of politics he is usually as weak as he is in morals and money matters. If he devoted the portion of his time to social improvement that he gives to politics, success in his profession would be insured. He stoops and invariably loses in the end, and thereby degrades his calling.

A rural minister should have an especial knowledge and understanding of the economic and social phases of rural life. In fact, rural economics and sociology should occupy similar positions in the curriculum of the theological seminary that they do in the modern teachers' training school. The minister will then be in a position to offer suggestions to his members on farm management, marketing, co-operation, sanitation, etc.

Let the conference investigate the condition of the rural church and assert itself by taking its place abreast of the agencies for rural progress.

Maryland will offer a score or more excellent openings for colored educators who have training and experience in agricultural and technical fields. The State Board of Education intends to improve the colored schools and make them the equal of any in the South. Acting in accordance with the recommendation of the Southern Educational Association that there be closer supervision in rural schools not only by the county superintendents but by directors of agriculture and manual training, each county will employ a capable and trained supervisor, who shall be required to visit frequently all the schools, and cause education of an industrial character to be made a part of the daily instruction.

Geo. H. C. Williams, formerly instructor in biology and school gardening in this city, has returned from the Graduate School of Agriculture, Iowa State College, to make a thorough investigation of the rural schools and act as supervisor in charge.

### Three Great Friends of the Negro.

Sept. 10, 1910.

The Washington Bee.

Dr. Booker Washington encourages me to hope that possibly you may find place in your columns for this letter: During the end of the eighteenth and early in the nineteenth century three great workers for Emancipation of Slaves, William Wilberforce, Zachary Macaulay and Henry Thornton, lived at Clapham, near London.

The reputation of Wilberforce is world-wide, but comparatively few know the names of the two friends who were not one whit behind him in work and achievement. Macaulay indeed had more practical knowledge of the sufferings of plantation Negroes and the horrors of the slave trade than either of his friends, for in early life he had been a book-keeper on a plantation and had subsequently taken passage in a slave trader, and thus got information at first hand. He described the cruelties practiced on board and the futile efforts of some of the slaves to escape by suicide from their threatened fate.

Henry Thornton was a man of very frail health, but his great philanthropy led him never to spare himself in the cause of humanity. In his house, which at one time Wilberforce shared with him, many conferences on the Abolition of Slavery were held and he threw himself heart and soul into the cause.

Not long ago this historic house was razed to the ground, and the adjacent land, which was formerly gardens and fields where the abolitionists walked and talked over their plans, is now being rapidly covered with small houses, involving a population of over 6,000 souls.

There has never been any adequate memorial to the three men who, as friends of the friendless, conferred fame and honor on the Christianity of England.

To Wilberforce there is indeed a monument, and to Zachary Macaulay a tablet in Westminster Abbey. To Henry Thornton only his name on a tablet and tombstone in a disused church-yard at Clapham.

It has been said, perhaps not untruly, that the emancipation of millions of the human race from slavery is the greatest event in the world's history since our Lord preached the Gospel on earth.

It is now proposed to put a church to be called the Church of the Redeemer, in the neighborhood where the Slave Emancipator lived and labored.

It has occurred to me that Negroes might be interested in knowing that the memory of the pioneers of Emancipation is honored in England and also that possibly some of the descendants of freed slaves might like to show their sympathy by some small contribution to the building on the site which has been secured.

It is a case where possibly the cents of the many would be more appropriate than the dollars of the few, and if, sir, any of your readers would care to help in this matter, any contributions you might forward would be most gratefully received and acknowledged by Canon Eskridge Clarke, St. Luke's Vicarage, Ramsden Road, Balham, London. I am, sir, your obedient servant. A Granddaughter of Henry Thornton.

## PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

(By Miss G. B. Maxfield.)

Declaring that there is a difference marked by God between Negroes and whites, Gov. J. Y. Sanders created a sensation in his Labor Day address in New Orleans.

The Independent Order of St. Luke, through its officers, has purchased a brick building, corner of Thirteenth and U streets, for \$7,000. They hope some time in the near future to have a handsome structure there.

Prof. W. A. Joiner will be missed from Howard University.

The cholera epidemic continues to claim thousands of victims in Russia. There has been nearly 78,000 deaths. Although the sanitary bureau reports an improvement, there are now 170,363 cases on hand.

There is one country in the world without an automobile in it, and that is Haiti. Dr. A. E. Pope, an American in trade there, but who has recently returned to this country, says he was the only person there with one.

Gen. W. C. Oates, who died at Montgomery, Ala., was federal commissioner in charge of marking Confederate soldiers' and sailors' graves. He was in 27 battles, and was wounded six times.

As a reward for the care she lavished on him in his infancy, King George V has summoned to her native land Mrs. Anna Roberts, once his nurse, that she may spend her last days in comfort.

A movement has been started to have steamship companies discontinue

The plant of the Rubber and Celluloid Harness Trimming Company, which was also associated with the Rubber Brush Company, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated to be about \$250,000.

Solicitor General Lloyd W. Bowers, who probably would have been made chief justice of the United States, died quite suddenly last week in Boston, Mass.

The strike of 44,000 coal miners in Illinois, which was settled, is estimated to cost the miners \$12,000,000 in wages, and the loss to the operators during the five months, \$15,000,000.

The will of the late Caroline M. Martin, a member of the family of Noah Martin, who was twice Governor of the State of Massachusetts, has been filed for probate. She leaves \$192,000 to charity.

Although approaching her 92d birthday, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is still active and was given an ovation by 11,000 apprentices and seamen, who sang "Star Spangled Banner."

Indiana, the "Hoosier State," today pay the last tribute to her brave sons who fell in the battle of Antietam. The Governor of the State will consecrate the monuments erected on the memorable battlefield to the Indiana dead.

The population of Boston is 670,588, an increase of 109,693, or 19.6 per cent as compared with 560,892 in 1900.

The Federal grand jury, which has been investigating Chicago packers, returned indictments against ten high officials of Swift, Armour and Norris concerns.

The people who live in the suburban districts are rejoiced because the Commissioners have decided to restore lamps in the dark sections as they were before.

During August, for the first time in the history of the Postoffice Department, the city of Chicago surpassed the city of New York in the gross amount of postal receipts.

It is said that Secretary Nagle, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has been named as the Supreme Court choice.

Another shake-up in the administrative forces at the Treasury Department has occurred. Wonder what is the next move.

If the experiment of having unattached seats and desks proves beneficial, it will probably mark the passing of the old-time school bench and desks in this city.

Sixty years ago the State of California was admitted to the Union. Her diamond jubilee was celebrated in San Francisco with gay pageantry.

There will soon be erected on the battlefield at Gettysburg a heroic bronze figure of the late Rev. William Corbin, C. S. G., chaplain of the 88th regiment.

John Hyde, former statistician of the Department of Agriculture, who has been abroad since the cotton leak in the department in 1903, is returning to Washington.

William M. Sloane, Seth Low professor of history at Columbia University, New York, has been decorated with the Legion of Honor. Prof. Sloane has been a prolific writer on French history.



# HEART'S SWEET CHAINS

(HERZENSFESSELN)

Sung with great success by JENNIE MONROE at Alhambra Music Hall.

Ros-es glow-ing, Breez-es blow-ing, List-en to my heart's com-plain-ing; Cu-pid found me, And he bound me, Love-ly cap-tive I to his en-chain-ing. Help, dear ro-ses. Help me, ah..... ah..... ah..... ah! How loose from cu-pid, pray. Do not de-lay, Or

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lure..... my love this way, Yes, my love lure this way. Ro-ses glow-ing, Breez-es blow-ing, List-en to my heart's... glad sing-ing; Cu-pid found him, And he bound him To..... my heart in love's sweet chains; Love's sweet chains, Love's sweet chains.

Heart's Sweet Chains.

**Kenyon \$15 Men's Suits**

When you seek economy, ask your merchant to show you this \$15 Suit. Compare it with one that costs \$25, and see wherein lies the difference. It does not lie in the wearing qualities, surely not in the style and fit. The great difference is one of price, caused by more than one reason—made in the largest factories of their kind in the world.

C. Kenyon Co., 23 Union Sq., N. Y.

## Governments That Practically Sprang Into Being Overnight.

Prior to Jan. 18, 1871, the German empire, as we know it today, had no existence. Instead it was a jumble of kingdoms, states, duchies, grand duchies and principalities, all joined together by a like language and common political aspirations. It is true, but otherwise quite separate and distinct.

Then came the historic ceremony in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles. Paris had just been captured by King William of Prussia, and it was held to be a fitting time and place to proclaim him the first German emperor. Never since the dawn of history was an empire born more dramatically.

By a strange irony of fate, too, its birth took place amid the ruins of the French empire, itself the creation of a day, or, rather, to be strictly accurate, of a night. France went to bed on the evening of Dec. 1, 1851, a republic. When it awoke next morning it was an empire. During the hours of darkness Paris had been occupied by troops, and the prince-president had become Napoleon III.

Equally sudden and almost as sensational in its way was the birth of the modern Greek empire. After the yoke of the Turks had been thrown off in the war of independence the country became a republic. But the people soon tired of that democratic form of government and promptly proceeded to assassinate their first and only president. Then they met together, elected a king and settled themselves down to be ruled by him in a quite orderly and contented fashion.—San Francisco Chronicle.

**Exploiting the Antique.**  
A gang of swindlers arrested by the Toulouse police had for stock in trade a beautiful antique cabinet and a considerable stock of audacity. With these they took, for a short lease, a historic chateau near Toulouse, installing a venerable old lady to play the part of owner. Then they found a collector of antiques, persuaded him to visit the chateau and sold him the really valuable cabinet at a good round price. After the bargain was concluded they invited the victim to lunch, and while he was eating the meal the real cabinet was replaced by a perfect imitation, which the victim carried off with him. The swindlers, before their arrest, succeeded in selling their cabinet thirty-three times, at prices varying from \$500 to \$3,000.

**When Animals Are Ill.**  
Said a prominent veterinarian: "Animals when sick are the most helpless and appreciative of all creatures, and the way of administering relief and medicine in many instances is as novel as it is effective. The most savage and

revengeful animals during spasms or severe pain are, as a rule, as docile and tractable as a child. Relief must come from a human being, and come quickly, and they seem to know it. The most vicious horse when groaning with pain would allow a mere child to administer relief, and many of the wild animals when in sickness seem to forget their savage instincts."

## The Greyhound.

Various explanations have been given of the origin of the term greyhound, some authors claiming that the prefix grey is taken from Graius, meaning Greek, others that it signifies great, while still others say that it has reference to the color of the animal. In no other breed of hounds is the blue or gray color so prevalent, and consequently the last mentioned derivation seems the most plausible.—London Notes and Queries.

## Thought He Knew.

Mrs. Gewjun-John, do you know what you said in your sleep last night? Mr. Gewjun—Oh, yes; I suppose I said, "Maria, for heaven's sake, let me get in a word edgewise!"—Chicago Tribune.

Strangely enough, it's when a man comes right to the point that he is considered blunt.—Philadelphia Record.

## Where to Purchase the Bee.

The "Washington Bee" is on sale at the following named places:  
Dr. A. S. Gray, 12th and You Sts. N. W.  
Drs. Board and McGuire, 1912 1-2 14th Street, N. W.  
E. Throckmorton, 1500 14th Street N. W.  
Dr. Walter C. Simmons, 1000 20th Street N. W.  
Dr. William Davis, 11th and You Streets N. W.  
Send in your subscription at once for The "Bee" 2507 P street, agency.  
Dr. Singleton's drug store, 20th and E Street N. W.  
Joseph Davis, 1020 U Street N. W.  
Steele's Dairy Lunch Room, 1900 L Street N. W.

Southwest.  
Charles E. Smith, 312 G St. S. W.

Out of town agents:  
E. D. Burts, 2636 State Street, Chicago, Ill.  
J. H. Gray, 1232 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Robert S. Laurence, 417 1-2 King Street, Charleston, S. C.  
James Allen, 1023 Texas Avenue, Shreveport, La.  
Alphesus Conley, 7 Potter Street, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Young & Olds, 1519 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
W. H. Robinson, 406 South 11th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Read The Bee.

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Simple in construction, the Reduso—unhampered by straps or cumbersome attachments of any sort, transforms the figure completely.

Fabrics are staunch woven, durable materials, designed to meet the demand of strain and long wear. There are several styles to suit the requirements of all stout figures.

**Style 770 (as pictured)** medium high bust, long over hips and abdomen. Made of durable coutil or batiste, with lace and ribbon trimming. Three pairs hose supporters. Sizes 19 to 36. Price \$3.00.

Other REDUSO models \$3.00 per pair upwards to \$10.00.

**W. B. Nuform and Erect Form Corsets**—In a series of perfect models, for all figures, \$1.00 upwards to \$5.00 per pair.

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**FACTORY PRICES** We furnish the highest grade bicycle. It is possible to make the middleman's profit by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. NO HYPE BUT A bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at your price will you receive our catalogue and earn our money at factory prices and reasonable special offers to rider agents.

**YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED** when you receive our beautiful catalogue and see the new money making bicycle. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than you can get elsewhere. We are equipped with \$2.00 profit above factory cost. BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name. Place at your disposal. Orders filled the day received.

**SECOND HAND BICYCLES** We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$5 to \$10. Describe bargain lists mailed free.

**COASTER-BRAKES, EQUIPMENT** of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.

**8.50 HEDGETHORN-PUNCTURE-PROOF SELF-HEALING TIRES** A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY \$4.80

The regular retail price of these tires is \$12.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 per pair. NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES.

NAILS, Tacks or Glass will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use. Hedgethorn made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of this specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$12.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$8.50 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented. We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent thereby making the price \$8.08 per pair if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. We will also send one nickel plated brass hand pump. Tires to be returned at 75% expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

**IF YOU NEED TIRES** don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and find that they are just what you need. The special introductory price quoted above, or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices. But write us a postal today. DO NOT THINK OF BUYING A BICYCLE or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

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## BETTER THAN GUN

WHEN SNUFFPROVED VALUABLE  
WEAPON OF DEFENSE.

British Army Officer is Lucky in Being  
Able to Relate Story of Al-  
most Fatal Adventure in  
India.

Perhaps no man's life was ever saved to him by a more curious circumstance than that attending the experience of a captain of the Bengal lancers. He had been on a visit to a civilian friend in Rajputana and went out for a walk in the country about sunset.

After going four or five miles he found himself in a narrow path on the side of a steep hill. The path was a mere ledge in the rock, with a deep chasm on one side and a wall of solid rock on the other. It was not a pleasant place in which to come face to face with a big tiger; but that was just what happened to the captain.

It was too late to withdraw, so he determined to brave it out. The animal had evidently been asleep; for it continued for a few moments to lick itself into full wakefulness. The captain stood still, with his eyes fixed on the beast. Presently the tiger took a few steps forward and made a dash at him. Luckily its teeth seized him by the flap of the coat, just over the breast, so that he was not hurt by the blow.

Then the captain had a chance to appreciate the feelings of a mouse when it is shaken by a cat. The tiger shook him till his senses left him. Perhaps it was as well they did leave him, for the beast held him over the deep chasm and a fall would have been as fatal as the animal's onslaught.

When the captain recovered consciousness, a few minutes later, he found himself lying flat on his back, with his feet dangling over the precipice. He opened his eyes, only to see the sky above him. He dared not move, for the tiger might be close at his elbow. So he shut his eyes and remained motionless.

Then he thought he heard a strange noise at a little distance, a sound as of somebody sneezing. His first thought was that some one had come to the rescue and beaten the tiger off, but this was proved to be wrong by low, disagreeable, tigerish growls mingled with the sneezing.

He turned slowly. He could hardly believe his eyes. There was the tiger slinking off with his tail between his legs and sneezing violently as he went, his face distorted by most piteous grimaces.

The truth then dawned upon the soldier. In shaking him the tiger had caused his snuffbox to fly open out of his waistcoat pocket and had received the contents full in the face.

### The First Aviator.

Was Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings, our first aviator? This is a point seriously maintained by ancient biographers of the Saxon king, who perished in the battle of Hastings. In the course of an article in the Windsor Magazine a writer recalls a tradition which cannot, of course, be either disputed or disproved today, but was of sufficient interest to be retold even by the poet Milton in his "History of the Anglo-Saxons," where the poet-historian says: "Harold was, in his youth, strangely aspiring, had made and fitted wings to his hands and feet; with these on the top of a tower, spread out to gather air, he flew more than a furlong; but the wind being too high, came fluttering down, to the maiming of all his limbs; yet so conceited of his art, that he attributed the cause of his fall to the want of a tail, as birds have, which he forgot to make to his hinder parts. This story, though seeming otherwise too light in the midst of a sad narrative, yet for the strangeness thereof, I thought worthy enough the placing."

The Great Treading Down the Little. Five hundred years ago John Ball, looking out over England, tells us that he saw "the great treading down the little, the strong beating down the weak, and cruel men fearing not, and kind men daring not, and wise men burning within him, he cries aloud, "and the saints in heaven bearing, and yet bidding me not to forbear."

If we compare our time with his, we will admit that although the great still tread down the little, and the strong beat down the weak, that the cruel are at last becoming afraid of public opinion, that kind men are more daring in their schemes of alleviation than they used to be and wise men are more solicitous.—Jane Addams at the Conference of Charities and Correction.

### States of Australia.

The states comprising the commonwealth of Australia are: New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, Victoria, West Australia, and the territory of Papua, formerly known as British New Guinea. The capital of the commonwealth of Australia is as yet without being, although a site for the future capital has been chosen in the Yass-Canberra district in New South Wales. At the present time the parliament sits at Melbourne.

### Thoughtful Mover.

"Take this sofa on the first load and leave it on the sidewalk."

"What for?"

"So that any neighbors who wish to watch us move in may have comfortable seats."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## COLD BATH CALLED A FAKE

Irreverent Writer Pokes Fun at One  
of the Most Cherished of  
British Institutions.

Everyone knows about the tradition of the cold morning bath. All Englishmen mention the fact in a casual manner that they have had one at least once each day, but I have wondered if they did not protest too much. How can anyone prove that they actually get into this aforesaid cold bath? That a 200-pound man can get into a zinc pan 18 inches in diameter at the bottom, or prance about the great blugeon which surrounds it, does not seem reasonable.

After getting out of a fairly warm bed many times, and trying to do acrobatic acts in tepid water with a damp atmosphere of about 40 degrees, in a stone-walled room with the concentrated cold of 400 or more long years hermetically sealed in a musty old castle, I decided to fake the cold bath, as I now believe all Englishmen do.

It's an easy game, and this is the way to do it. Jump from the bed and land, if possible, clear of the stone floor, on any old stray rug or piece of carpet. Dress hurriedly and completely, and draw a razor over your blue chop, called a chin, stanch the blood with your own handkerchief—don't use the bath towel; then drag the zinc bathtub to the center of the floor, lay a bath towel or two spread out beside it, then throw the soap as hard as possible into the water six or seven times (this gives the effect of a natural English bath splash), slap the ends of another towel in the water, wet your hands (no matter if it does make 'em ache—you must do this) and slap them on the towels to represent wet footprints. This done, you can look the world in the eye with a bright and shining morning face—the kind R. L. Stevenson refers to.—American Magazine.

### Sent Vipers to Supposed Rival.

A wealthy Italian count and his wife recently visited Paris, where by chance they met the daughter of an old family friend. After a while madame the countess became jealous of the count's little attentions to the young lady, and she conceived a diabolical plan to revenge herself on the girl she considered her rival. The count arranged to give their young friend a pearl necklace, and the countess seized this opportunity for her own nefarious end. She obtained a couple of vipers in a state of torpidity, and placed them in a handsome box bearing the count's crest. This dangerous parcel was dispatched with a note to the unsuspecting girl. The gift reached her while she was still in bed. Scarcely had she undone the covering than she let it fall with a cry, and half dead with fright took refuge under the bedclothes. The warmth had aroused the reptiles, and with raised heads they lay on the bed hissing ominously. But for the promptitude of a male servant, who dispatched them with a whip, the vengeful gift would doubtless have resulted as its author intended it should.

### Rediscovering the Bible.

A few years ago a professor at Yale set an examination paper to some of his undergraduate pupils and was astounded at the utter ignorance of the simplest Biblical topics displayed in their answers. Considerable publicity was given to this failure, which was taken to heart by the university men throughout the United States, and with characteristic American promptitude a movement was set on foot for the encouragement of Bible study among university men.

The movement has certainly caught on, says the American Hebrew. For the session 1908-09 no less than 539 academic institutions of the United States and Canada have Bible classes, attended by 32,259 college men. But besides this the movement has spread into 18 other countries, where the classes are attended by 80,000 university men. If one could judge by numbers the Bible is again coming to its own among the rising generation. The Bible is being rediscovered.

### Peculiar Legacies.

Not long ago a Berlin manufacturer left \$2,500, the interest of which is to be spent on the free distribution of beer weekly to the frequenters of his favorite bierhaus. More recently a testator at Tunbridge Wells, England, left eleven friends \$500 apiece "to invest in port wine or anything else they like." John Redman, a friend of Charles James Fox, who died in 1798, by a codicil in his will enjoined his executors to keep his house on for at least a year after his decease, and to visit it frequently, taking friends with them, "that each corner may be filled to help drink out the wine in the vault." He added that, "holding my executors in such esteem, I desire them to pay all the legacies without the wicked swindling and base imposition of stamps that smell of blood and carnage."

### Albanian Friendships.

There is no country in the world where friendship is deeper or more lasting than in Albania. Every man, almost without exception, has a friend who will stand by him in all circumstances, and against a legion of enemies, if need be. The usual form of cementing a friendship is for the two men to cut their arms and mix the blood, taking an oath at the same time that nothing but death shall break the bonds. Instances are common where a man has suffered death at the hands of the Turks rather than betray his friend.

## DIGNITY OF OWNERSHIP.

The Feeling of Pride That is Born of  
Paying Taxes as Illustrated by  
a Policeman.

"Many a time," said a policeman in the southern part of the city, "when arresting men, especially intoxicated men, I have been told by my prisoner that he was a taxpayer and that he helped pay my wages."

"I always regarded this sort of back talk as merely drunken insolence and never paid much attention to it until about a year ago, when I bought a house and lot and became myself a taxpayer. I had always rented before and never gave a thought to taxes, but as soon as I moved into my own house I began to appreciate the feelings of men who resented arrest because they paid taxes."

"There is certainly a considerable addition to the dignity of the man who helps support the government. He feels a degree of responsibility that a renter or roomer never understands, and my idea is that every man in the country ought to become a taxpayer as soon as he can. And the mere fact that he does help support the government and bears his share of the expense makes him a better citizen. Habitual criminals are rarely taxpayers. They know they may have to run any day and buy never come back, so they do not buy real estate, but are roomers and lodgers all their lives."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## A WHISTLER DINNER.

Sealing Wax Played an Important  
Part at the Banquet.

In the Pennells' "Life of James MacNeill Whistler" is the story of a dinner given by the eccentric artist in which he was assisted by Mr. Luke Ionides, who describes the banquet:

"I remember calling one early afternoon, when Jimmy was busy putting things straight. He asked me if I had any money. I told him I had 12 shillings. He said that was enough. We went out together, and he bought three chairs at two and sixpence each and three bottles of claret at eighteenpence each and three sticks of sealing wax of different colors at twopenny each. On our return he sealed the top of each bottle with a different colored wax. He then told me he expected a possible buyer to dinner and two other friends. When we had taken our seats at the table he very solemnly told the maid to go down and bring up a bottle of wine, one of those with the red seal. The maid could hardly suppress a grin, but I alone saw it. Then, after the meat, he told her to fetch a bottle with the blue seal, and with dessert the one with the yellow seal was brought, and all were drunk in perfect innocence and delight. He sold his picture, and he said he was sure the sealing wax had done it."

### A Queer Trunk Problem.

One of the minor problems that present themselves to managers of homes for elderly persons is the accumulation of trunks. Each new arrival brings one or more trunks, often several, and it is not expected that these ever will be taken away, as the inmates are to remain permanently. It is not, however, considered safe to sell the trunks or give them away, as they are the private property of the inmates, and there is a possibility that the trunks may be needed again through some change in affairs or fortunes. The trunks therefore pile up until they become the despair of managers, and it is a relief when some of the older or least substantial boxes break apart from mere decrepitude and can conscientiously be consigned to the scrap heap.—New York Press.

### Napoleon's Bible.

An Italian journalist has the copy of the Bible which Napoleon used during his compulsory sojourn in the Isle of Elba. It is a copy of a cheap popular edition, illustrated with rough wood cuts, with the initial N. and the imperial crown stamped upon its back. A number of texts are underlined, and the inference is that the exiled emperor searched the Scriptures for passages appropriate to his misfortune and his hopes. "I will smite the shepherd, and the sheep shall be scattered," is perhaps the most significant of them. The Bible was discovered in the sanctuary of the Madonna del Monte, in Elba.

### Strategy.

Rodrick—Great Scott! Has Bilkins lost his mind?

Van Albert—I don't think so. Why? Rodrick—Just look at the illumination in his house. He has had every gas jet burning all day long.

Van Albert—Oh, that's just a little scheme Bilkins has to increase his gas bill this month. His wife is coming back to-morrow, and he told her he had been remaining at home and reading every night since she went away. If she looked at the gas bill and found it to be only 32 cents, he would be cornered for an explanation.—Chicago News.

### Eternal Fitness.

"I see a retired knockabout comedian is going to buy a title and have a coat of arms."

"Has he decided on anything?" "I think he is considering two slaps crossed over a seltzer siphon."—Pittsburg Post.

### The Poor Sheep.

Mr. Foolish—Why are sheep the most dissipated animals? Mr. Silly—Because they gambol all their lives, spend most of their time on the turf, many of them are blacklegs, and all are fleeced in the end!

Endeavor to do thy duty and thou wilt know thy capacity.—Goethe.



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## SHALL WE DIVIDE?

On the front page of The Bee this week will be seen and read with interest an article from the Baltimore Sun, giving a detailed account of what the Republican party has done, and is doing, for colored Americans. The Bee wants every colored American in this country to read this article and decide for himself if he should divide his vote, in the face of the record of the Democratic party, so far as the colored vote is concerned. The colored voter should first consider what he is to gain by dividing his vote. Mr. Cleveland, under his two Administrations, was friendly disposed towards the colored American. Then, again, his record in New York, so far as the colored people were concerned, was good. He was sound on the color question, and went against his own party to a great extent. Is there a Democrat to-day liberal enough to accord justice to the colored man if he supports him for President? If there is one, will some independent agitator name him and state what his record is? Some men enter blindly into a proposition and come to conclusions before they thoroughly understand the situation. The last Democratic campaign convinced the Democratic party that the masses of the colored people cannot be relied on to support the Democratic party. Democratic managers ask themselves the question, what has the Democratic party done to win the colored vote, and if these so-called Democratic colored men are sincere? The Bee has never found but one colored man with any sincerity, and his name is James C. Mathews, of Albany. Mr. Mathews was honest, and he was one man who gave Mr. Cleveland to understand when he appointed him Recorder of Deeds for this city that he (Mathews) was the recorder, and he proposed to run his office. There never has been a colored Recorder of Deeds since the days of Mathews, with all due respect to his predecessors and successors. No white deputy recorder of deeds wrote his orders and brought them to him to sign. President Cleveland had the highest respect for him, and so did his people, colored Republicans excepted, and they would seek his influence whenever they were disturbed by a white Democratic chief. Almost every colored Republican in office turned to be a Democrat when Mr. Cleveland was President. Many of them appealed to Mr. Mathews for protection, and he was loyal enough to his race to help them. We need men to-day like Mr. Mathews—not sycophants; we need men, not cowards; we need men, not apologists and office-seekers.

Considering existing conditions, ought the colored vote be divided?

## OUR LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

In our local government there are only four colored clerks—Messrs. Warner, Langston, Montague and Cheeks. Just think of it! A population of from 80,000 to 90,000 colored people and only four colored clerks—and none in sight to be appointed. What is the world coming to? All of the Commissioners are Republicans, or they are supposed to be. The colored citizens have never received any recognition from the Engineer Commissioner, and never will, as long as the present form of government exists. These colored clerks have been in the employment longer than many of these white employees who have been promoted over the heads of these four competent clerks. The

successor of ex-Commissioner West is an army officer, and no doubt he imagines that the place is too small for so great a man. If the colored people receive anything from him, there will be a jubilee in this city. Conditions in our local government, so far as colored people are concerned, are worse to-day than they have ever been. The President ought to take a hand and see that a representative place is given a colored citizen.

## JUDSON.

Congress meant for the Board of Education to control the public schools of this city, but it seems that the Engineer Commissioner, Mr. Judson, has been meddling with our schools ever since he has been in office. The Bee understands that Mr. Judson has selected a piece of ground for Manual School No. 2 (colored) near the government stables. Now, will the colored people stand for this? What does it mean? The Board of Education selected a site near Howard University, and a few meddling busy-bodies entered a protest; and now what have they gained? Mr. Judson, who has nothing whatever to do with our schools and cares but little, in our opinion, for the colored people, has expressed himself heretofore concerning our schools. Had he any respect for the colored people he would have permitted the site selected by the Commissioners to be ratified. Who are more dangerous to the pupils who will attend the normal school, the students and preachers of Howard University who were slandered by a class of false pretenders or the denizens of the government stables? The colored people of Washington never had any trouble with their schools or school sites until the influx of so many "tender-foot" meddlers. Major Judson should leave his meddling with the Board of Education. Congress meant to give the Board of Education more power than it had heretofore; and for that reason the law was changed and placed in the hands of the judges, who have made some good appointments. The citizens will protest against the selection of Major Judson, and a public meeting will be held next week to protest against this site.

## OPPRESSION NO LONGER.

It is about time for the people of this city to take some action in regard to their rights. It has been a question for years with The Bee whether the people in this city, white and black, had any rights that should be respected. The school question is one that mostly interests the colored people. The white people soon relieved themselves of their burden and placed a man at the head of their schools whom they could appreciate and respect. Why should the colored people be burdened with an incumbency? Why are not the wishes of 80,000 or 90,000 colored people considered and complied with? There is but one remedy if this burden is to be continued. The members of the Board of Education are being imposed upon, and the sooner they see it the better will the teachers and pupils fare. Will President Cox, Capt. Oyster, Mrs. Hocke, Prof. Terrell, Mr. Blair and others relieve the people? The Bee, in behalf of the people, the teachers and pupils, appeal to you, gentlemen, to relieve them of this burden.

## MAINE DEMOCRATIC.

The result in Maine is an evidence of the displeasure of the Republicans in the State against the Administration. This ought to convince the President that his policy is not endorsed by the people. The Bee said some time ago that the appointment of Southern Democrats to office and the displacement of colored Republicans would not help the Republican party in the least. The Democrats have displaced almost every colored Republican in the South. The President was endeavoring to help his party and curb Democratic wrath. The Maine Democratic victory is an evidence of The Bee's prediction some time ago. The party leaders ought to advise the President and tell him that he is wrong. If Maine has gone Democratic,—"a died-in-the-wool" Republican State,—what are we to expect in November? The Maine election is an indication as to the complexion of the next Congress. The country is angry.

## ABOLISH THE OFFICE.

The abolition of the office of the colored superintendent of our schools is an absolute necessity. The people have appealed to the

Board of Education to make a change in the head of the colored schools, but it seems that no heed has been taken to their appeal. If the Board of Education is at a loss for a suitable successor to Bruce, The Bee will suggest the name of Supervising Principal Walker; a finer young man doesn't exist. He has executive ability, and then, again, he is a gentleman. If Bruce is reappointed, in the face of the protest of the people, Congress will be asked to abolish the office and place the colored schools under white supervision. At least, to abolish the office of colored superintendent and give the colored schools a white head, but allow the other officers to remain as they are. The people will be satisfied. If Mr. Walker is not satisfactory, there are others. The people are not satisfied, and their last resort will be to Congress. Let the office be abolished.

## SHOULD NOT RECEDE.

The Bee understands that an effort is being made to reinstate Mrs. Anna J. Cooper to her former position in the High School. The High School is now in an excellent condition, and the Board of Education would commit a blunder if this woman is reinstated. The Bee is aware, at the time Mrs. Cooper was suspended, that she was offered a place by the president of the Board of Education, which she declined at the time. Conditions in the High School are good, and any change now or in the future without just cause would be disastrous. The board should not recede.

## AN IMPOSTOR.

There is an impostor claiming to be a representative of The Bee. The people are warned against him; and if he presents himself, make him show his credentials; if he cannot, the Editor will thank anyone if he is turned over to an officer.

How smoothly the white schools sail along.

Superintendent Stuart, the people look to you for a change in their schools.

Mr. Sidney Bieber should be appointed to a good position. He was loyal to Mr. Taft.

The reception that Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave Dr. Washington last week was fit for the gods.

Mr. Frank Seybring, chief clerk of the Police Court, is master of his job. Mr. Seybring is a wide-awake official.

R. W. Thompson ought to give himself a rest on a Washington Press Association. He is an editor without a paper.

Why were the colored teachers asked to go into the highways, byways, alleys, gutters and other places and look for pupils to attend school? White teachers don't have to go.

It is rumored that General John A. Johnston, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, intends to promote a colored private to sergeant, and then to lieutenant. It will snow in July when he does it.

Dr. James E. Shepard has received an invitation to return to Egypt, where he made such an impression two years ago. Dr. Shepard and Dr. Washington are two of the greatest race benefactors in the United States.

## OUR SCHOOLS.

What the Normal School Aims to Do For the Students

An Address to the Parents of Washington's Colored Youth, by Chas. M. Thomas.

(Continued.)

Lacking the attractive glitter of an uniformed army, lacking the sensory stimulus of martial music, lacking the feeling of fellowship engendered by facing dangers in ordered ranks, to train teachers to work alone and unnoticed, but faithfully and heroically, the Normal School introduces them while students to the lives and achievements of the teachers of all ages. Mere mercenaries seldom make good soldiers; and so with teachers; except the recruits be fired with zeal for the cause, the fighting will be but fainthearted, and social progress be retarded. From such conditions springs the first great aim of the Normal School—INSPIRATION.

## The History of Education.

The means of generating inspiration is the study of the History of Education so presented as to make the students catch fire by contact with the heat, zeal and enthusiasm of the world's teachers, from Moses to General Armstrong.

From the records of the aspirations and labors of successive races and nations to realize the dreams of their

philosophers through the practices of their teachers, the students in the Normal School come to ask "What is Worth While?" "What is Truth?" and when such an attitude of mind has been developed the school finds that it has a second great aim—Culture and Consecration.

By means of the study of literature and by an examination of the approximate solutions of the problem of human life, the Normal School aims to have its students realize that nothing is greater than character expressed in social relations and nothing of lasting value but righteousness. Just as the Normal School joins with the home in aiming to inspire its students for service by means of the lives of noble men and women, so it joins the church in revealing the shortcomings of the past and the promises of the future. Students soon come to realize that to be a teacher demands that one be familiar with Shakespeare and the Bible, at least.

The Normal School does not presume to set its aims as the results of its own limited experience, but it deduces them by research. Where ever man has wrought upon the face of Nature those changes which lead us to claim him as a fellow of the human species, there we find some traces of efforts to train the young for adult activities. In the dim past we catch glimpses of it in the stories which were told to the young of the deeds of their ancestors. Later we see it in the priestly demonstrations of the powers and wrath of the gods, who rewarded good deeds and punished evil. It shows itself in the exercise in the use of the weapons of warfare, and at puberty in initiation into the secrets of the tribe and into increasingly responsible positions in times of peace and the event of war.

From the old records of the Chinese schools of 2,500 years ago, through the better known schools of Aestheticism, Asceticism, Scholasticism and Classicism down to our own age in which there is being made a transition into industrialism, technology and commercialism, every age has sought to organize education in its own image. In turn the program has modified the age and again in its turn the age has modified the program.

It is the clear presentation of these mutual actions and interactions which prepares teachers to meet the changing conceptions of education which each generation must witness. Thus the Normal School aims to give growing teachers to the community; its graduates are not finished, but prepared.

## The Golden Thread of Sympathy—Past and Present.

Always, in the varied programs of education which the students are taught to examine, failure to subordinate individual needs to social needs meant failure for the program as well as for the state. In all men, at all times, in varying degrees can be seen traces of that sympathy with fellows and desire to serve them and to better the future, which has become of the keynote of our own age. First, the maternal sacrifice, common to every state and condition, through the gift of nourishment to the helpless infant, then the paternal sacrifice in its simple form, through the hunt and the war for gain or for protection, show us in the dawn of human history the beginnings of that sympathy and willingness to be spent in service, which ends after culminated in Calvary and gave rise to the social order of today.

Today this sympathy finds its growth generated by stories to the young of the virtue and heroism of the race, be it Aryan, Semitic, Negro, Negroid, or what not. In the efforts of all men to make heroes, they put the lives and achievements of heroes before their youth, so to make noble men and women, the Normal School presents its students with the lives and work of noble men and women of all times. It is a fact of no slight significance in the training of teachers, that the great text book of our modern program of education is little more than a compendium of the lives of men and women who have been either approved or disapproved. Moses and Lot's wife, David and Esther, John the Baptist and Mary, Saint Paul and Jesus have educated more men and women for individual and social efficiency than the combined activities of educational programs for centuries.

Today our program of education shows its basis of sympathy in training the children in the race's implements of industry, and in preparation for and impulses to greater usefulness in the family, in the group, in the nation. Today sympathy finds its outlet in adoration of the Infinite through service to men, and through appreciation and use of Nature. "Man has had the world opened to him by the gateway of his sympathies and by that portal must be led on his way into life."

Our modern program of education to which the students of the Normal School subscribe spells SYMPATHY with one's fellows; not hostility or suspicion, but service. It spells adoration of the Infinite; not by fear or by sacrifice, but by obedience. It spells acquaintance with Nature and appreciation of man's dependence thereon; not superstition, but science.

The last aim of the Normal School in the presentation of the history of education is to have the teachers realize that problems, aims and ideals of a race or nation are first formulated by the philosophers, later they are tried by the educational-reformer, and finally accepted, modified and adopted by the people, to be applied by the teachers. It is such work by the Normal School with its students that produces the calm, steady, patient, hopeful person so necessary to the lives of reckless, ambitious, venturesome, careless, ignorant and sometimes immoral children. Teachers thus trained are not carried away by enthusiasm for fads and frills, but they look for the social need and await the community's approval of a fair trial.

More than two centuries were required for nature study to find a place in the curriculum of the common schools. Roger Bacon urged such a study based upon observation and experience. He and scores of others had seen clearly the necessity for it

as a part of the fundamental aim in teaching children for adult life. Comenius had attempted it and he failed. Today, no program of education is without it, and its inter-relations in art, literature, science and commerce. A half century has passed since the first attempt to inaugurate kindergarten (all readers are familiar with Mrs. Murray's efforts in the past 15 years in this city) and about that time has been required for the installation of manual training, which has long been unquestioned as to its value, and even now it lacks financial support in the grammar departments. A perusal of the famous report of the first secretary of the State Board of Education of Massachusetts will reveal educational principles for America which were rejected by Bostonians 60 years ago, and are just now finding their way into the schools as experiments.

From such reviews of the development and efforts of phases of the educational program, the students come to see themselves as workers in a movement of dignity and of historic value. Their work becomes in fact professional and thus their behavior of dress, of voice and of social contact is altered and ordered from within.

The next aims of the Normal School arises from the necessity for securing to the children the students may be called upon to teach maximum results with minimum expenditure of child thought and precious energy. The students must come to know HOW THE CHILD LEARNS. The students must come to know WHAT THE CHILD SHOULD BE TAUGHT. To secure these ends the students are required to study children, and to study human nature.

(To be Continued.)

## Citizens Appeal.

Deanwood Heights, D. C.,  
Sept. 11, 1910.  
Honorable Commissioners, District of Columbia:

Gentlemen: At a meeting of the Northeast Suburban Citizens' Association, held on the 8th inst., a committee was appointed to wait upon your board and respectfully request consideration of the following:

This Association, which represents the citizens residing between Minnesota avenue northeast and the District line, comprising the communities of Deanwood, Lincoln, Beverly, Burrville, Linwood Heights and Grant Park, have been and are still in great distress for the reason that the total absence of lights in those sections and along their lines of travel, afford a constant menace to life and limb and invite attack upon peaceful residents by the idle and vicious.

At the stations along the electric line—Lincoln, at the intersection of 50th and G, northeast, Brooks Station, 58th and 61st streets—where great numbers of citizens get on and off between the close of day and midnight, there are no lights whatever. The swiftly moving, brilliantly lighted car passes on, leaving the passenger to grope his way by the aid of match or lighted paper as best he may.

The fact that this section is without a roadway, except a tortuous path, winding through private property and a constant danger to man and beast, by reason of holes and muddy gullies, has previously been brought to the attention of your honorable body.

This committee therefore prays that in the distribution of the lights which is contemplated, lights may be placed at the points along the electric line above designated and a few distributed in the neighborhoods as heretofore named.

The matter of lights is of so vital import to those communities that any kind of light will be thankfully welcomed—electric, oil, or gasoline—and if the operation of the same is considered inexpedient for any reason, the residents thereof will undertake their operation, if installed or set up by your honorable body.

Respectfully, Willis W. Jones, president; C. T. Mitchell, Jno. H. Paynter, committee.

## What It Thought of The Bee.

Waycross, Ga., Sept. 1.  
We have returned home. The newspaper as well as the home is the guiding star of humanity. Oh! may the day soon come when our people will more liberally support the newspapers edited by such giants as yourself, Mr. Editor.

Your correspondent has been a subscriber to The Washington Bee for many years; and the desire has burned within, for a long time, to look the editor in the face and shake his hand. The opportunity was afforded while returning from the Business League, recently held in New York. But the league will not be discussed in this article, for you have, in a previous issue of your valuable paper, given your readers a full account of that splendid organization, headed by our mutual friend, Booker T. Washington.

The Washington Bee is a household phrase in our home. We welcome it because from our point of view it is the best Afro-American newspaper published in behalf of the race. It not only provides your readers with the latest and most important news concerning the welfare and condition of our people, but educates the public mind along all lines of reform.

Your fearlessness in defense of the race, without being hyperbolically radical, is worthy of emulation. To be in your presence and to observe your beautiful and well kept office is an inspiration.

In conversing with your many friends, it is learned that The Bee has done more good in Washington in lifting the social code of morals to a higher standard than any agency in the city. "The commonest stone is full of things admirable. Much above that in interest is the plant, endowed with the mystery we call life. Marvelous above this is the animal, rich in extraordinary functions and instincts. But towering high above all stands man, truly the king of creation by virtue of his spiritual being." So we regard the editor of The Bee—W. Calvin Chase, Sr.—because of his high spiritual being and great personality, the king of newspaper men, among our people, battling for the race on whose neck are the feet of all nationalities. In these days "what is worth while is only maintained by a

struggle." We are determined to help you in your struggle to conquer all things which tend to hinder the progress of the race. The names and money of the new subscribers to your excellent paper will be sent to you at an early date.

Your distant admirer, JOHN.

## Men and Things.

The publishers of The World's Work, New York City, announce the beginning of a series of articles to begin in the October number of that magazine, entitled "My Experience With Men and Things," by Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Institute. The articles will extend through eight to twelve issues of that valued publication. Dr. Washington is also to prepare a series of articles for The Outlook, of New York City, to begin soon after his return from Europe. These articles are to be entitled "The Man Farthest Down," and will be read, of course, by an unusually large circle of readers. Dr. Washington's articles in The American Magazine relating some of Bert Williams' experiences, has been very widely read.

## Election of Officers.

At the regular annual convocation of Simon Commandery, No. 1, Knight Templars, held at the asylum, corner of Fifth street and Virginia avenue southeast, the following officers were elected, September 9: Sir Samuel T. Craig, Eminent Commander; Sir Alexander F. Hicks, Generalissimo; Sir Pierce S. Milburn, Captain General; Sir John D. Howard, Treasurer; Sir Benjamin P. Jones, Recorder; Sir Jno. F. W. Wilkinson, Sr., Prelate; Sir Thomas J. Marshall, Senior Warden; Sir John B. Hamilton, Warden Junior; Sir Wm. R. Jones, Warden; Sir Wm. Joseph Hutchinson, Sentinel.

## Bishop Smith's Pet Polly Dead.

Bishop Smith's polly came to an untimely death Thursday morning, September 8, in a way that is not exactly understood, but as a cat was sitting near polly's dead body when found, she is believed to have met her death by the cat. This bird that was interesting to all, and kept the house in good cheer, had been identified with the Bishop's family for over twenty years. During the time polly had grown in the affections of all, and her sudden taking away fills all our hearts with grief and makes our home gloomy without her cheering voice.

## Memorial.

Only a bird, but oh, how dear,  
She had made herself to friends far  
and near,  
And just to think of her untimely end  
Makes our hearts grow sad and our  
tears to flow,  
And if there is a heaven for birds  
we know  
Our polly is there.  
A bird that could talk, laugh, sing  
and cry,  
There is never a bird that can fill her  
place,  
So with sadness and sorrow we part  
from  
"Our pet polly, our birdy, polly our  
lovely."

HARRY H. JOHNSON,  
Baltimore, Md.

## The Bee Would Like to Know.

What effect will Maine have on the Fall elections.

Why the greatest architect in the world left this city.

Are the outs still waiting for the Register of the Treasury to resign.

If the two grand lodges of Elks will continue in harmony.

Will the next House be Democratic.

If there will be any colored citizens appointed in the District government.

If Rev. I. N. Ross, of the Metropolitan Church, will start a colored theater scheme.

Why some men do so much talking and nothing else.

Do colored ministers ever advance new enterprises.

Why don't colored lawyers organize.

The National Religious Training School, Durham, N. C., offers the following special courses:

I. Religious Training. This course is especially adapted to those who desire training as Settlement Workers, Deaconesses, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Secretaries, Evangelists and Home Visitors.

II. Training for the Christian Ministry. This Department will train young men especially in practical Theology, the art of reaching and saving men. This course will be very thorough. The teachers have been selected with great care.

III. Department of Music, vocal and instrumental.

IV. Literary Branches. Academic and Collegiate.

V. Commercial Department.

VI. Department of Industry. Young men and women to a limited number, who are worthy, will be helped. All applications for admission must be made by September 15, 1910.

Regular school term begins October 12, 1910.

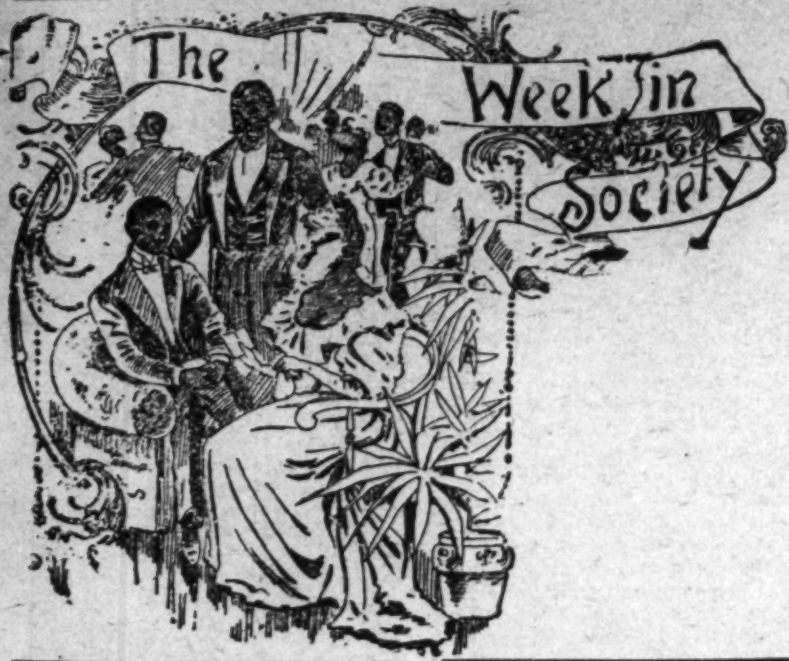
For further information address President, National Religious Training School, Durham, N. C.

## Mrs. Bradford Dead.

Mrs. Caroline Bradford, of 908 20th street northwest, died at her residence September 5. She was buried from the 10th Street Baptist Church, Rev. Walter H. Brooks officiating. Mrs. Bradford had been sick only a week. Three daughters and one son survive her. She was an excellent woman who had a large circle of friends, who held her in high esteem.

The Hospital and Training School for Colored Nurses in Charleston, S. C., is in a thriving and prosperous condition, and seeks larger accommodations. Six women have been received since the graduation exercises in June, and several applicants waiting. The Protestant churches of the world raised last year nearly \$25,000,000 for mission work.





Get your drugs, medicines and toilet articles at the Board & McGuire Pharmacy 1912 1-2 14th St. N. W. "The place where everybody meets everybody else."

Mr. James A. Cobb, assistant U. S. Attorney, returned to the city from Atlantic City, N. J., last week.

Mr. James A. Lankford has left the city for the West, where he will start a new business.

Mrs. Watkins and daughter Ella, of 17 DeFrees street, have returned from their vacation, highly pleased and greatly improved in health.

Misses Eva A. Chase and Rachel Bell, who have been to Arundel-on-the-Bay for several weeks, returned to the city Saturday evening.

Mr. A. W. Scott, who was called suddenly to Atlantic City to the bedside of his sick son, returned to the city Saturday.

Mr. M. T. Clinkscales left the city for Baltimore, Md., Monday afternoon.

Dr. John R. Francis, who has been detained in the city on account of his professional duties, left for Arundel-on-the-Bay last week. He will not return to the city until next week.

Mrs. Harry L. Green, who has been to Asbury Park, N. J., during the summer, is now the guest of her cousin, Madam E. A. LuDaine, of Philadelphia, Pa. She will join her brother Theodore this week, and after a stay of two weeks, she will return to this city.

Dr. M. Althen Crews, of this city, spent last week in New York City, the guest of Miss M. J. Sorrell, of 44 West 132d street. Many social functions were tendered her while there.

Mr. J. T. Sanders, of Charlotte, N. C., who has been in the city several days, left for Baltimore, Md., last Sunday morning.

Miss Mary E. Wilson, one of the Bee's successful contestants, is having a delightful time in Atlantic City. Mrs. Bell Cantee, wife of Mr. Geo. J. Cantee, formerly of this city, but now living in Denver, Colo., is the guest of Mrs. Laura V. Cantee, her mother-in-law. Mr. Cantee is attending the B. M. C., in Baltimore, Md., and after the meeting there he will join his wife.

Miss Gonia B. Maxfield spent Thursday in Baltimore, Md.

Mr. J. H. Maxwell, proprietor of the new Terminal Hotel, spent a few days in Savannah, Ga., the guest of Prof. S. A. Grant.

Miss Daisy Watson is visiting in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. P. P. Alston, wife of the rector of an Episcopal Church, has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Clarke, of Pierce Place northwest.

Miss Eunice Dorster is to be married to Mr. Joseph Edward Holmes, September 19. They will be at home after December 1, 96 Webster street, Manchester, N. H.

Miss Sarah W. Meriwether has been appointed a critic teacher in Baltimore, Md.

Lawyer Thos. Beckett had a delightful time while in the Old Dominion.

Mrs. Thomas Payne and Miss Susie Cyress, of Norfolk, Va., are visiting relatives in this city.

Miss Ida Plummer has been the guest of the Misses Cook, while in Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Robert T. Motts, of Indianapolis, is in the city. He is very much interested in the Howard Theatre.

Miss Teresa Crocker, of this city, is visiting friends in Norfolk, Va.

A very pleasant party was given at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., at the Thompson cottage by Mrs. E. T. Marshall. Among the Washingtonians were Miss Arm, Miss Ocea Brooks, and Mr. Marshall Beverly.

Miss Hattie King, of this city, is the guest of Miss R. L. Wallace, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rev. Wm. V. Tunnell, M. A., professor of history in Howard University, preached at St. Monica's Episcopal Mission while in Hartford, Conn., and at St. Augustine's Church while in Asbury Park.

Miss Piper, one of the teachers in our public schools, has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Gay, of Hartford, Conn.

Mr. E. B. Howell and children have returned to New Haven, Conn., after spending a pleasant time in this city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Sanford.

Miss Marie Bourne, of Cambridge, Mass., is visiting friends in this city.

Mrs. W. O. Lee, of Charleston, W. Va., has returned to this city. Mrs. Lee is a member of the senior class of the medical department of Howard University.

Col. Taylor, of Charlotte, N. C., is visiting friends in this city.

Dr. W. J. Daniels and wife, Mrs. Daniels, and Miss R. A. Boston, had a delightful trip to Niagara Falls and other points. The Doctor also visited Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Mr. James McGuinn, of 1505 Ninth street, left the city Sunday morning for Chicago, Ill.

Miss M. M. Wall, of this city, was the guest of Miss Fannie C. Cobb while in Charleston, W. Va.

Miss Nancy Brown and G. E. Smith, of this city, are visiting friends in Lynchburg, Va.

Misses Ruth and Helen Smith have returned to this city after a pleasant

visit with Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Smith, of Parkersburg, W. Va.

Mr. Herman Brown is the guest of friends in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Jones entertained Miss Ramsey and Miss Campbell while in Chicago, at a musical and dance.

Mr. Theo. E. Jones, of Chicago, Ill., who was visiting here during the Doctors' convention, reports a royal time, having been entertained by Dr. W. J. Howard, Jr.

Prof. H. L. Cox, of this city, has been appointed principal of the Douglas School, in Columbia, Mo. He was a recent graduate of Howard University.

Mr. Harry Farley, who has been visiting his parents in this city, has returned to his home in Indianapolis, Ind.

After the 5 and 10 cent theatre, between the acts, and at all hours, ice cream soda is now all the rage, especially that snappy, cold, pure, delicious kind that is served at the drug store of Board & McGuire, 1912 1-2 14th St. N. W. It is made right, served right, tastes right, and is right.

Miss Celia Maxey, of Indianapolis, Ind., is visiting friends in this city, and will leave for Richmond and other points South very soon.

Miss Janie Taylor, who has been visiting relatives in Providence, R. I., and New York City, returned to the city the first of the week.

Miss Jessie C. Mason, of 1253 Wylie street, who is visiting relatives in New York City, is the recipient of many social events while there.

Mrs. M. L. Meriwether, who has been spending a while with her daughter, Mrs. Brownley, in Charleston, W. Va., has returned to the city. She reports a pleasant time.

Mr. Arthur Albert has returned after a pleasant trip to Niagara Falls and Canada.

Miss Gargile, of Macon, Ga., will enter Howard University this year.

Mrs. Gertrude Watkins, a teacher in Montgomery, Ala., has returned to her home, after a pleasant visit here.

Mr. R. R. Horner and wife have returned from Silver Springs, where they have been visiting for several weeks.

Mr. J. J. Porter and wife, of this city, will spend a few weeks at their home in Helena, Ark.

Mrs. J. H. Lyles and little niece Montrose have been spending the summer in Westfield, N. J., with her brother. She reports an enjoyable time, and much improved in health. She is now in Fairmont Heights with her brother, Clarence H. Hunt.

Mr. Garland Wooding and Walter Savoy, who have been summering in Asbury Park, have returned to the city.

Miss Maude Fleming, Miss Daisy Daly, Miss Sadie Lumpkins, and several other young ladies were seen in Harper's Ferry last Sunday.

Mr. Walter McKinney and Jot Rattely have returned home from Ocean City and White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., after a pleasant summer.

Mrs. Delia McKinney is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Bessie Austin, in Lincoln, Va.

Mrs. George Harris, of 32A O street had a very pleasant stay of three weeks with her mother in Manassas, from which place she visited her sister in the mountains.

Miss Dillie P. Reed, of this city, is visiting her parents in Lynchburg, Va.

Miss Gertrude Copeland has returned to her home in Atlanta, Ga., after spending a month in this city, the guest of friends.

Miss Hannah Baker and Miss Birda Murphy, of Birmingham, Ala., have returned after a pleasant stay in this city.

Mrs. Mitchell and grandson Master Malvin Walker, of Richmond, Va., were in the city last week, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Hayes.

Mrs. De Lacy, of Atlanta, Ga., was the guest of Mrs. I. M. Ross last week.

Mrs. Harris, of Richmond, Va., mother of Mrs. J. H. Hayes, is visiting her daughter.

Mr. M. T. Clinkscales has been spending a great deal of his time in Baltimore, Md., this week.

Mr. Joshua Bennett, who has been on a visit to Niagara Falls, returned to the city last week.

Mr. James O. Holmes, who has been on an extensive Eastern trip, returned to the city last week.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington will be in the city some time soon.

Mr. Galvin is in Atlantic City, N. J.

Mr. Joseph H. Jones is steadily improving. There are hopes of him being able to be out shortly.

Dr. Phil. B. Brooks is in Baltimore, Md.

Mr. W. C. Martin is in Baltimore, Md., to the B. M. C.

Mr. Leonard Freeman, son of Dr. and Mrs. John Freeman, of Newark, N. J., will enter Howard University to pursue a course in the College Department of that school. Mr. Freeman has done well in the schools of his city, and there is no doubt but that he will make great success with his college course.

Miss Eva Williams and Miss Estella Smothers, of Richmond, Va., were the guests of Mrs. Julia H. Hayes this week. They spent some time in At-

lantic City, N. J., Philadelphia and Washington. They have had a delightful vacation, and have returned home ready for work.

**A Surprise Party.**  
A surprise birthday party was tendered Lawyer Henry Heath on last Saturday evening, at his residence, 79 R street northwest. The party was in charge of Mrs. Bessie B. Anderson, from whose residence it left about half past eight. After spending some time in games and dancing, the party retired to the dining-room and partook of refreshments. Gifts had been prepared for each person and were opened separately and caused much amusement. Those present were Lawyer Heath, Mrs. Bessie B. Anderson, Mrs. Eliza Lyons, Misses Lydia N. Broune, Lillian S. Anderson, Blanche A. Hill, Naomi K. Toppen, Marjorie J. Anderson, Mary O. Chaney, Maggie B. Penn, Dr. J. W. Morse, Messrs. Wm. Grayer Williams, Bryson H. Chase, Leon Wormley, Wm. Calvin Chase, Jr., and Robert Warren, Jr.

**Miss Madre Returns.**  
Miss M. A. D. Madre is at home after several weeks of travel. She visited Atlantic City, Asbury Park, Evansville, Ind., Columbus, Xenia and Wilberforce, Ohio, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, Pa. Miss Madre has been alternating between pleasure and business. Her Western, Northern and Eastern trips have resulted in great good for the race, in whose interest she has been traveling.

**THE HOWARD THEATRE**  
A new policy will be inaugurated as soon as possible. The National Amusement Company will give to the people of this city the very best stock company that has ever been organized to produce musical comedy, as all the best talent is now being secured from performers who have been members of Williams & Walker, Cole & Johnson and other first class talent is now being engaged. Manager Smith is satisfied that the people of this city want musical comedy and he intends to see that they have no reason to complain, as he is now busy engaging a host of Authors, Composers, Comedians, Leading Ladies, Soubrettes and a chorus of 30 high class singers who will present all the comedies that were made famous at the Pekin Theatre, of Chicago. Many new and up-to-date Musical novelties will be presented from time to time and no expense will be spared to make the HOWARD STOCK COMPANY the equal of any road show. Mr. Will Vodrey, the well-known Musical Director for the Hurtig & Seamons enterprises also the musical composer for the late Ernest Hogan's Oyster man is now arranging new music. He will also conduct and arrange all the musical numbers. When this company is complete it will be a credit to our city. Rehearsing will commence as soon as the members arrive. Ample time will be given to perfect and arrange all details. The costumes and wardrobe are now being made from the leading costumers of New York.

The Odd-Fellows are rioting in Baltimore, the Administrative forces have been defeated.

**CITY BRIEFS.**  
Rev. E. E. Hicks will preach a special sermon to the Elks Sunday, September 18, at the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church.  
Rev. Webster Davis preached an interesting sermon at the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church last Sunday evening.  
A new Republican political club is to be organized.  
The local Republicans were surprised at the result in Maine.  
The schools will open Monday, September 19.

**Bogus Antiques.**  
Old statuary is made in great quantities in Italy. Bohemia and Belgium furnish glass of the middle ages, and every European capital has its makers of antiques. Berlin and Vienna makers are kept busy with the home trade, but Paris, London, Brussels, Rome, Florence, Smyrna and Munich are commercial centers for this class of merchandise. The business has grown to such proportions that Nuremberg, Vienna and Livorno have museums where counterfeit works are exhibited and where their style of manufacture may be studied.—Berlin Post.

**Chinese Flat Noses.**  
"The Chinese mother," the ethnologist explained, "carries her babe in a sack on her back. The babe's nose is pressed against her. Day in and day out, all through its babyhood, the little thing's soft and malleable nose is pressed against its mother's back. Hence it is no wonder, is it, that the Chinese are a flat nosed race?"

**Too Much.**  
"Of course," said the lady with the steel bound glasses, "I expected to be called 'strong minded' after making a speech three hours long in favor of our sex; but to have it misprinted into 'strong minded' was too, too much."

**He Traveled Light.**  
"That ball room boarder moved today."  
"I didn't see any trunk go out."  
"There was none. I guess he placed his effects in an envelope and mailed 'em to the new address."—Kansas City Journal.

READ THE BEE.

## THE HOTEL LINCOLN

Nos. 22 and 24 Lincoln Avenue  
LONG ISLAND

The ideal place to spend your vacation holidays, or Saturday and Sunday. Delightfully located, one block from ocean, thoroughly up-to-date in equipments and operations, also cruising, boating, bathing and fishing. Write for description, booklets and full information. Address all mail to:  
E. I. DORSEY,  
or R. C. PARKER, props.,  
138 West 53rd St., New York City.  
Also: 24 Lincoln Ave. Rockaway Beach, Long Island.  
How to reach the hotel: Take any Rockaway Beach train to Hannels Station. Will open June 15 to Sept. 15. (Telephone Connection.)

## Crystal Springs, Maryland.

WEST BERWYN.

New subdivision for colored or white. Lots cheap and on easy terms. One year's residence gives the right to vote. Take Maryland car to Berwyn on Sundays only. Our team will meet every car. Free tickets given at office.

CAPITAL VIEW LAND CO., Inc.,  
520 6th Street N. W.

### Howard University Notes

The scholastic year in the School of Liberal Arts and academic departments of Howard University open on September 21, the professional departments on October 1. The formal opening address will be given by Dr. Elmer E. Brown, the United States Commissioner of Education.

The formal applications to the Deans of the College of Arts and Sciences and the Teachers' College promise an interesting freshmen college class of over 150—over twice the entire enrollment of the college department four years ago.

A gratifying surprise awaits old students in the transformation in the appearance of the main and minor halls within and without, gained at the expense of several thousand dollars. A large force during the entire summer has been earnestly at work under the direction of Secretary and Business Manager G. W. Cook.

The new \$80,000 steam heating, electric and power plant will be pushed to as early a completion as possible. The enlargement of Howard is indicated by the fact that the steam equipment erected two years ago has been so outgrown.

The tragic death of Prof. C. C. Cook is an irreparable loss. President Thirkield and Dr. Tunnell spoke at the funeral. His work will be taken up by Prof. B. G. Brawley, formerly of Atlanta Baptist College, who is a brilliant English scholar and experienced teacher.

Plans have been completed for offering to the students special work in the new Carnegie Library. Courses in library training will also be offered.

A series of beautifully illuminated post cards giving attractive views of University Campus and buildings have been ordered.

### Death of Mrs. Ellis.

Mrs. C. Ellis, the wife of J. H. Ellis, and daughter of Mrs. Mollie Huff, died Thursday, September 8, at her residence, 481 Missouri avenue northwest. She was buried from the Metropolitan Baptist Church. Rev. Norman paid a high tribute to the deceased, also Rev. W. J. Howard and Rev. Levenson. The text, "She has kept the faith," was certainly appropriate for the young lady, as the floral tribute showed the high respect in which she was held by her friends. She was a loving wife and devoted mother, and will be missed by her many friends, who can only hope to meet her in "the Beautiful Beyond."

### Michael McNamara.

Mr. Michael McNamara, formerly connected with the detective department of police, has opened one of the finest buffets in the city. There is no man better known to the business world than Mr. McNamara. While in the police department he won hosts of friends, who will be glad to know that their old associate has a place where they can enjoy a pleasant evening. Don't fail to visit his place, 1200 Seventh street northwest.

Mrs. Ida Gibbs Hunt, wife of Hon. Wm. H. Hunt, U. S. Consul to St. Etienne, France, will arrive September 18, at New York, en route to Washington, to visit her sister, Mrs. Harriet Gibbs Marshall, and father, Judge M. W. Gibbs.

The National Religious Training School, Durham, N. C., offers an unusually strong course for young men who are preparing to enter the Christian ministry. There is always an inviting field for the trained minister. Lectures by distinguished men will be delivered throughout the entire course. It will be thorough in every particular. It will seek to combine the cardinal principles of religion and work.

One hundred young men are desired to enter this particular department.

The regular school term opens October 12, 1910.

All applications for admission must be made by September 15, 1910.

For further information address the President, National Religious Training School, Durham, N. C.

Emanuel Fremiet, the noted French sculptor, died in Paris last week. Mr. Fremiet was a grand officer of the Legion of Honor and member of the Institute of France.

Hugh R. Francis, of this city, is now in San Juan, Porto Rico, and is connected with the largest firm of corporation attorneys there. It is said he is doing well.

# HOWARD THEATRE

7th & T Sts. N.W.

The Theatre for the People

## Special Announcement

## THE HOWARD THEATRE

is now engaged in organizing

## First Class

# Musical Stock Company

OF ITS OWN

Pending which the theatre will be closed

FULL PARTICULARS LATER

WE'RE ready to help every one in having the things to make a home comfortable.

If it's a Refrigerator or Porch Furniture, an Iron Bed or Matting, come to us and buy whatever is needed, on an open account.

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Located in Capital of the Nation. Campus of over twenty acres. Advantages unsurpassed. Modern scientific and general equipment. New Carnegie Library. New Science Hall. Faculty of over one hundred. 1,252 students from 35 States and 11 other countries. Unusual opportunities for self-support. No young man or woman of energy or capacity need be deprived of its advantages.

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Devoted to liberal studies. Courses in English, Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, German, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, History, Philosophy, and the Social Sciences, such as are given in the best approved colleges. 16 professors. Kelly Miller, A.M., Dean.

### THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE.

Special opportunities for teachers. Regular college courses in Psychology, Pedagogy, Education, etc., with degree of A.B.; Pedagogical courses reading to Ph.D. degree. High-grade courses in Normal Training, Music, Manual Arts, and Domestic Sciences. Graduates helped to positions. Lewis B. Moore, A. M., Ph.D., Dean.

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Faculty of 13. Three courses of four years each. High-grade preparatory school. George J. Cummings, A.M., Dean.

### THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Courses in Bookkeeping, Stenography, Commercial Law, History, Civics, etc. Business and English high school education combined. George W. Cook, A.M., Dean.

### SCHOOL OF MANUAL ARTS AND APPLIED SCIENCES.

Furnishes thorough courses. Six instructors. Offers two-year limited courses in Mechanical and Civil Engineering.

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Interdenominational. Five professors. Broad and thorough courses. Advantages of connection with a great University. Students' Aid. Low expenses. Isaac Clark, D.D., Dean.

#### THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Colleges.

Forty-nine professors. Modern laboratories and equipment. Connected with new Freedmen's Hospital, costing half million dollars. Clinical facilities not surpassed in America. Post-graduate School and Polyclinic. Edward A. Balloch, M.D., Dean, 5th and W Streets, N. W. W. C. McNeill, M. D., Secretary, 901 R Street, N. W.

#### THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

Faculty of eight. Courses of three years, giving a thorough knowledge of theory and practice of law. Occupies own building opposite the courthouse. Benjamin F. Leighton, LL.D., Dean, 420 5th Street, N. W. For catalogue and special information, address Dean of Department.

## PURCHASE A HOME AT ONCE.

For sale, twelve new, well-built, completed 4 to 7-room houses at St. John Station, on Falls Church Line, near Fort Myer and Arlington; right on car line; beautifully located; built in a very fashionable neighborhood for the best class of colored people. Splendid well with each house. Come quick; get your choice; ten minutes' ride from Washington. Write me a card. Will meet you at St. John any hour named by you, to show you the houses; also, Sunday. Terms as easy as rental. Take car at 12th street and Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Postoffice. Address

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## Columbia Ice Company

Wholesale and Retail Ice Dealers  
Families a specialty  
22 5 cent ice tickets sold in \$5.00 lots; 21 5 cent ice tickets sold \$1.00. Delivered at your house.  
Office 10th Street Wharf.  
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## A \$10,000 Automobile Corporation

CONDUCTING A  
**Garage and Training School**  
At 31st and M Sts., N. W.

Why not become a stockholder? Shares \$5 each. Gasoline oil for sale, special care given to storing and cleaning cars. No joy riding allowed. Come and inspect our place and send your car to us. Cars for hire from \$2 to \$5 per hour. Call phones West 291, 1549, North 2423. A paying investment. The Sight Seeing Automobile and Investment Co.  
W. R. GRIFFIN

A movement is on foot, headed by Baron Wilkins, of New York, with other sporting men, to secure by public subscription amounting to \$25,000, a diamond studded gold belt for heavyweight champion John Arthur Johnson.

After a delay of 83 years, the \$800 estate of Timothy Caldwell, a resident of Wilmington, Del., who died in 1827, was divided last week. Owing to the case being involved the estate could not be settled before.

In London, England, wireless telephoning from a moving train has been accomplished with complete success on a stretch of railway line four miles in length between Horley and Three Bridges, on the Brighton railway.

Charleston, S. C., plans a \$250,000 race track to be ready next year.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Schwartz, jeweler and optician, 824 Seventh street northwest, in this issue of The Bee. This is one of the best and most thorough jewelry store in this city. Everything in this store is first class in every detail. Your eyeglasses are fitted, your eyes examined, and the very best material is used in the construction of your glasses. Satisfaction is guaranteed in everything.

A new silk mill has started in Reading, Pa., with Jansen & Pretzfeld, of New York, as managers, with twenty employees.

### THE CHEROKEE ROSE.

Romantic Indian Legend of This Beautiful Flower Spun Around the Figure of a Seminole Chief.

There is a beautiful romance connected with the Cherokee rose. A young Indian chief of the Seminole tribe was taken prisoner by his enemies, the Cherokees, and doomed to torture, but fell so seriously ill that it became necessary to wait for his restoration to health before committing him to the fire.

As he lay prostrated by disease in the cabin of the Cherokee warrior the daughter of the latter, a young, dark faced maid, was his nurse. She fell in love with the young chieftain and, wishing to save his life, urged him to escape. But he would not do so unless she would flee with him.

She consented. Before they had gone far, impelled by regret at leaving home, she asked permission of her lover to return for the purpose of bearing away some memento of it. So, retracing her footsteps, she broke a sprig from the white rose which climbed up the poles of her father's tent and, preserving it during her flight through the wilderness, planted it by the door of her new home in the land of the Seminoles. And from that day this beautiful flower has always been known throughout the southern states by the name of the Cherokee rose.—Philadelphia North American.

### A SCRAP OF PAPER.

Charred and Discarded, It Brought Wealth to a Poor Widow.

Some years ago a poor widow kept a small shop in a Berlin suburb. One evening as she was serving a customer a workman stepped into the shop and asked permission to light his pipe. Drawing a piece of paper from his pocket, he twisted it up and, after lighting his pipe, threw down the spill and walked off with a word of thanks.

When sweeping the floor the following morning the widow took up the charred paper out of idle curiosity and, unfolding it, saw that it was a lottery ticket, only a portion of which had been burned. She folded it up, put it away in her pocket and had almost forgotten it, when the result of a large lottery drawing caught her eye in the paper.

She then remembered the crumpled ticket in her pocket, and on producing it found, to her amazement and delight, that it had won a prize of \$50,000. She claimed the prize, and, although she advertised widely for its original owner, with the intention of sharing it with him, she was left in undisturbed possession of her fortune.—Exchange.

### When John Was in Doubt.

John was a coachman who took life most seriously and, being very particular, would return frequently in the course of the day to make sure he understood the orders that had been given him in the morning. One afternoon he presented himself before his mistress and began:

"Mrs. T., Ol'm not quite certain ez to Mr. T.'s order this mornin'. Ol was drovin' him to the train, an' he noticed that the horse was lame, an' he told me to do somethin' to him, mum; but, sure, Ol don't know whither he told me to shoe him or to shoot him. Mebbe ye can tell me."

A shoeing was evidently required, but the execution of the order and likewise of the horse was deferred until Mr. T. returned.

### Serious Interruptions.

The truly lazy man is not a common figure in this country, and when he does appear he is not treated with proper respect. Ideal laziness is an art as difficult as playing on the violin. A writer in the Washington Star tells of one member of the Sons of Rest who deserves recognition.

"I s'pose John is still taking life easy," said the woman in the spring wagon. "Yes," answered the woman who was carrying an armful of wood. "John has only two regrets in life. One is that he has to wake up to eat, and the other is that he has to quit eating to sleep."—Youth's Companion.

### Ancestral Pride.

"Do you still want this genealogy?" asked the man who digs up such things.

"Sure, I do. Why not?" "Well, I've found that your great-grandfather was hanged for murder, your great-grandfather was imprisoned for robbery, and your grandfather was tarred and feathered for beating his wife. That's not a very proud record, is it?"

"I should say it is. Shows how my family is getting better each generation. I'm an improvement on the whole bunch—never been in jail yet. Let me have those records. I'm proud of 'em!"—Cleveland Leader.

Apple Pie and Malted Cheese. Bake a pie crust in the bottom and on the side of a pie tin; fill with apple quarters stewed till tender and return to the oven, putting a little cinnamon, sugar and bits of butter over. When it is baked enough to set, draw it out and cover with a thick layer of grated cheese. Return to the fire and let the cheese melt and brown. Serve immediately.—Harper's Bazar.

### A Reminder.

"Pa," said Bert, "won't you double my allowance?" "Why should I, sonny?" "Oh, I thought if it was bigger it would be more on your mind and you might remember to give it to me sometimes."—London Telegraph.

The intellect is perfected not by knowledge, but by activity.—Aristotle.

### HEARS THROUGH HIS FINGERS

Telegraph Operator a Valuable Man at His Instrument, Though Completely Deaf.

Peter A. Foley of Portland, Me., is a telegraph operator, though totally deaf.

Since he became deaf, however, he has developed so wonderfully the senses of touch and sight that he can detect the finest movements of the instrument and correctly interpret them.

His nervous system is a part and parcel of telegraphy and by the sense of touch in his finger tips he takes messages transmitted from the ends of the continent.

He can also read a message by watching the sounder. With his left forefinger placed lightly on the sounder he can by his wonderful sense of touch take a message as accurately as any man in the office.

He insists that he needs no more consideration than any other operator, for he can read the fastest transmitting without the slightest difficulty, and his record of mistakes in a year is said to be smaller than that of any other operator in the office.

Mr. Foley's hearing began to fail rapidly eight years ago. He was then considered the best operator in the Portland office and every effort was made to help him. The manager of the office arranged the receiver so it would make a louder tick, but in a short time he was unable to hear even this.

There appeared no alternative but failure. No operator in the world had been able to work after he had lost his hearing. The manager didn't wish to send a good man away, so he was set to doing common work at the same salary he had received as an operator.

One day he announced that he would soon be able to go back to his old position. The manager was surprised. That a deaf man could be a telegraph operator was too much to credit, but Mr. Foley was able to prove that he could do it.

### Such Is Fame.

Miss Jane Addams, the founder of Hull house and the pioneer in settlement work in Chicago, recently was in St. Louis, and, according to veracious chroniclers was visited by an enterprising young reporter, whose first question was, "Miss Addams, have you ever had any experience in settlement work?" When this story was repeated in the presence of Senator Frye he remarked that it reminded him of an experience of his own a year or two ago. He was returning to Washington for the session of Congress and stayed over a day or two in Boston. Soon after he had registered at the Touraine a youthful reporter called on him, and the first question was, "Senator, have you ever taken any interest in the ship subsidy action?" "Not much," replied the senator, dryly. "Can you tell me just what it is?" Whereupon the young man proceeded to give a little elementary instruction on the subject to the senator, who had been the author of most of the ship subsidy bills introduced in congress. And the venerable senator never enlightened the young man. He says he was afraid it might have embarrassed him.

### The Human Brain.

What is the brain but a scrapbook? asks the Family Doctor. If, when we are asleep someone should peer in there, what would he find? Lines from favorite poets, scrap songs, melodies from operas, sentences from books, meaningless dates, recollections of childhood; vague, gradually growing faint, moments of perfect happiness, hours of despair and misery. The first kiss of childhood, the first parting of bosom friends, the word of praise or the word of blame of a fond mother, pictures of men and women, of homelands beauties or scenes of travel, hopes and dreams that come to nothing. Unrequited kindnesses, gratitude for favors, lifted thankfulness for life or the reverse, quarrels and recollections, old jokes, delightful nonsense, wit that savored talk, or the dull flow of speech that had in it no life; and, through them all, the thread of one deep and enduring passion for some one man or woman, which may have been a misery or a delight.

### A Queer Way to Cook.

In certain parts of New Zealand both native and white women use the natural hot springs to do their cooking. In the Rotorua region it matters not whether the cook wishes to roast a piece of meat, boil potatoes, or steam pudding, all she has to do is to step out of doors and place the cooking utensil in a steam hole. The cover is then put on, and a piece of coarse sack over the whole completes the operation. In a short time dinner is ready. At Whakarewera the entire earth just beneath the surface is a mass of boiling springs. Millions of gallons of hot water hiss and steam, sending vapors skyward in great white clouds. Strike the ground almost anywhere with a stick, and the hole thus formed fills with hot water. Hot water for baths, the week's washing, and for ordinary purposes of the household is always on hand.

### A Serious Matter.

"What I like about baseball," said Mr. Fanson, "is that it is a manly sport which involves no danger to life."

"I don't know about that," replied the business man. "Every time there is a game of special interest scheduled it appears to cause an epidemic among the relatives of my employees."

### A PARISIAN HAIR CUT.

It is Expensive at Times, but invariably a Most Interesting Social Affair.

The Paris hairdresser cannot be persuaded to do anything more than pretend to remove a little hair. It almost breaks his heart if you insist on a serviceable cut.

The price charged is sometimes a painful surprise to the unsuspecting visitor. He has been warned to avoid those establishments where the tariff is not displayed and so does not hesitate when he sees the announcement, "Hair Cutting, 1 Franc."

When the operation is over, however, he is a little hurt at being asked for 3 francs.

If he knows enough French to understand, he gathers that 1 franc is for the hair cutting, 1 franc for a "friction" and 1 franc for "perfume."

Frenchmen pay these charges without complaining and seem to enjoy a visit to the barber's. As they generally go to the same shop—and Frenchmen have their hair "cut" once a week—the assistant becomes their confidential friend.

His customers discuss with him their love affairs, their ailments and lastly their business.

He is also supposed to be a great authority on horse racing, but he is too prudent to act on his own tips and generally manages to save enough money to start in business for himself.—London Mail.

### ANATOMY.

A More or Less Helpful Lesson For Beginners.

Proceeding in a southerly direction from the torso, we have the hips, useful for padding, and the legs. The legs hold up the body and are sometimes used in walking, but when riding in automobiles they take up valuable space which otherwise might be employed to better advantage.

Attached to the legs are the feet. Some varieties of feet are cold. Some people are born with cold feet, others acquire cold feet, and still others have cold feet thrust upon them.

The surface of the body is covered with cuticle, which either hangs in graceful loops or is stretched tightly from bone to bone.

On the face it is known as complexion and is used extensively for commercial purposes by dermatologists, painters and decorators.

Between the cuticle and the bones are the muscles, which hold the bones together and prevent them from falling out and littering up the sidewalk as we walk along.

Packed neatly and yet compactly inside the body are the heart, the liver and the lungs; also the gall, which in Americans is abnormally large.

These organs are used occasionally by the people who own them, but their real purpose is to furnish surgeons a living.—Thomas Y. Mason in Lippincott's.

### A Free Handed Prince.

The following is told of the famous Prince of Conde. He left his son, aged nine years, 50 louis d'or to spend while he himself was absent in Paris. On his return the boy came to him triumphantly, saying:

"Papa, here is all the money safe. I have never touched it once."

The prince, without making any reply, took his son to the window and quietly emptied all the money out of the purse into the street. Then he said:

"If you have neither virtue enough to give away your money nor spirit enough to spend it, always do this for the future, that the poor may have a chance of it."

### The Bab.

The East Indian teacher who founded the cult known as "Babism" was "the Bab"—Mirza Ali Mohammed. He was born in Shiraz, Persia, in the year 1820. He was trained at first to commercial life, but a pilgrimage to Mecca awakened in his heart the religious zeal which made him devote his life henceforth to developing the faith which he held. Upon his return to his native city in 1844 he assumed the title of Bab, or "Gate" leading to the truth. In the eyes of the orthodox Mohammedans the tenets of the Bab were rank heresy, and he was taken to Tabriz and shot.—New York American.

### The Anchor.

"Captain," remarked the nuisance on shipboard who always asks foolish questions, "what is the object in throwing the anchor overboard?"

"Young man," replied the old salt, "do you understand the theory of seismic disturbances? Well, we throw the anchor overboard to keep the ocean from slipping away in the fog. See?"

### Overdoing It a Little.

"Speaking of economy," says a character in one of Life's stories, "Gillett says that he is saving for a rainy day."

"H'm!" came the response. "His wife thinks he must be saving up for another flood."

### Leading Up to It.

A young man married against the wishes of his parents and in telling a friend how to break the news to them said:

"Tell them first that I am dead, and gently work up to the climax."—London Tit-Bits.

### Telepathy.

"So you believe in telepathy?" "Yes," answered Mr. Meekton. "My wife knows what I am going to think about some time before I have made my mind up on the subject myself."—Washington Star.

### A REAL CLOUDBURST.

One That Descended Upon a Mountain In Scotland Tore Up Earth and Huge Rocks.

What a real cloudburst is like is described by a Scotland correspondent of Country Life: "A cloudburst of exceptional size descended on the Cairngorm mountains, and an old watcher, who has his hut almost exactly where the cloud burst, gives the following details: On July 10, 1901, the morning opened brilliantly fine and warm, with a cloudless sky and brilliant sunshine, but toward noon heavy clouds formed on the hills, and it rapidly became so dark that it was almost impossible to read. He was standing in the door of his hut, when suddenly he heard from the hill across the glen a report like a thunderclap, followed by a noise like the tearing of linen, only a thousand times louder and more majestic in sound. Then he noticed that a solid mass of water had struck the hilltop, and part of it, bounding up again with the force of the impact, had descended on the hilltop immediately behind his hut. Immediately afterward a tremendous volume of water came pouring down both hillsides, forming great rifts in the hills as it swirled, irresistible in its course, down rocks and stones. The channel the flood scooped out was in places quite twelve feet deep, and large rocks were tossed down its course as if they had been pebbles. The sand and stones brought down by the water so dammed up the river Dee that quite an extensive loch was formed. During the time of the cloudburst the weather a mile or two up the glen remained fine, but to the south the clouds were black as night."

### SEEING THE ALPS.

Tourists Who Do Their Mountain Climbing by Telescopes.

The tourist of today who visits the Alps and who lacks the physical endurance or whose time is too limited to make the ascent of some of the famous peaks nevertheless is able closely to survey the panorama of mountain scenery through the medium of powerful telescopes located at the terminals of the mountain railroads. By this means the rocks and glaciers and peculiar formations of these historic mountains may be carefully studied, though the spectator need not approach them within many miles. Each of these mountain telescopes is mounted on a forked cradle and is so nicely balanced that its position may readily be fixed by the tightening of small thumb screws after the focus has been adjusted with a hand wheel. The magnifying power of the instruments varies from 35 to 116 diameters, but is adapted for landscape observation only.

When weather conditions are suitable, climbers on the Titlis may be seen through the telescope at Uetliberg, near Zurich, a distance of forty miles, and the hotel on the Faulhorn, sixty miles away, may be recognized. Every step of the toilers on the slopes of the Matterhorn can be followed by means of the instrument on the Riffelsalp above Zermatt. Several lives have been saved by the means of these glasses, for signals of distress on the mountains are seen by the watchers at the telescopes.—Harper's.

### A Birdseye View.

The following incident occurred during a terrific thunderstorm at the home of a contractor who lives in the vicinity of Tampa, Fla. The contractor and his family were sitting on the veranda watching the storm when a bolt of lightning struck a tree not fifteen feet from where they were sitting.

The shock was terrific, but no one was injured, although they were all badly frightened. The young son, with great excitement, was telling that he jumped two feet high.

"How do you know you jumped so high?" said his father.

"Why," said Johnnie, "I looked down while I was up."—Youth's Companion.

### Wagner's Swan.

What interests me about Wagner, says a writer in London Opinion, is his affection for live beasts and animals. In "Siegfried" we have a dragon, and in "Lohengrin," as you are all aware, there is a very beautiful swan. When the late Sir Augustus Harris produced this latter opera something went wrong with the bird. Just before the rise of the curtain, therefore, the audience was considerably surprised and started to hear the indignant voice of one of the stage hands resounding from the realms behind inquiring with characteristic vigor: "What's the matter with that infernal duck?"

### A Blissful Supposition.

Miss Black—Mr. Brown, does you know what a bird of paradise is? Mr. Brown—Well, of co'se I doan't know foh sure, but when I gits ter de nex' worl' I wouldn't be a bit surprise ter diskrub dat it was a spring chicken. —Illustrated Bits.

### A Hummer.

"Morning, morning!" said paterfamilias genially as he entered the breakfast room. "I've had a splendid night. Slept like a top!"

His wife agreed with him. "You did," she responded grimly—"like a humming top!"—Philippines Gossip.

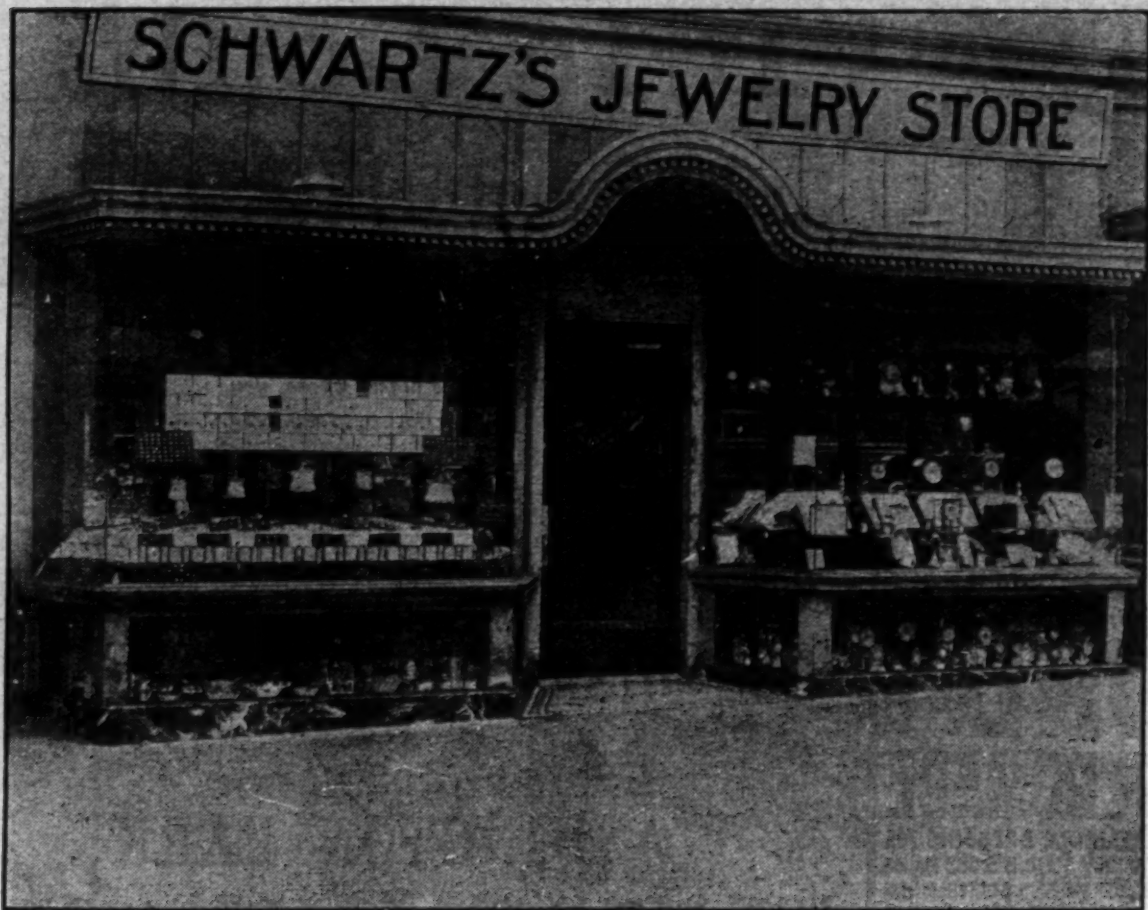
### A Man of Letters.

"Did your friend make a hit at the literary club?"

"I guess he did. He pronounced 'Les Miserables' in a brand new way and then alluded to it as Victor Herbert's masterpiece."—Washington Herald.

True bravery is shown by performing without witness what one might be capable of doing before all the world.—La Rochefoucauld.





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SCHWARTZ.

### AGED LIONS.

Father Time Works Great Change in Them—The Big Brutes Become Lazy and Spiritless.

As he grows old a lion gets lazy and spiritless, says Everybody's. The haughty beast that stares at the crowd outside his cage usually is as fierce of spirit as a fat night watchman who blinks out upon the dark world through the circle of light cast by the lamp at his feet.

With plenty to eat, nothing to annoy him and a keeper to look after his cage, the king of beasts becomes as peaceful, portly and self-satisfied as some of our latter day human monarchs, whose ministers of army, navy, state and other things take proper care of the regal edge and see to it that the usual three square meals per day await the royal gullet at the proper hours.

The story book impression that lions are always on the hunt in their native jungle is quite at variance with the truth. Indeed, the older lions will frequently go hungry or seek the leavings of another beast's kill rather than summon the energy to hunt prey for themselves.

In a group of ten or twelve trained lions two or three young, nervous animals usually supply the act with all its dash and spirit. The others are somnambulists.

Tigers, too, frequently grow lethargic with advancing years, but never to such a degree as the aging lion. There is always a plinch of ginger in the big striped cat. For that reason he makes a more spectacular performer than the lion and usually a tougher proposition for the trainer.

### THE PARANOIAC.

Quies Delusions That Come With This Curious Mental Disease.

"That curious form of mental disease known as paranoia is seldom or ever cured," said a noted Chicago alienist.

"A paranoiac may be able to transact business with a fair degree of efficiency, but, as a rule, few of this class can be made to stick to work, as the nature of the malady prevents concentration of mind. One so possessed is afflicted with strange delusions, especially with the notion that he is being persecuted. Many an individual who is denominated a crank has paranoia. In general these unfortunate are misanthropic, have no social intercourse with their fellows and are brooding and introspective. Very often their mania leads them to the notion that they have been born to lead mankind in a religious way, and they proclaim themselves prophets of God. Quite often, too, they are discoverers of some wonderful invention that will astonish the world.

"It was a paranoiac who followed the great actress Mary Anderson from place to place, declaring himself her favored suitor and threatening to kill any man who sought her company. These threats were what led to the locking up of the demented creature, and I believe he finally shot one of the asylum attendants. Paranoiacs very frequently develop homicidal tendencies, and it is prudent to watch them at all times."—Baltimore American.

**The Birds' Nests That Men Eat.**  
The swifts arrive in the Andaman Islands toward the end of November, but they take their time in building the nests, which are formed from a gelatinous secretion from the salivary glands of those beautiful members of the swallow tribe. If there has been a wet December, the first crop of nests is generally a poor one, being soiled by the damp and drippings from the roofs of the caves. Collectors, however, begin in January to go around the island to the different caves in an open boat. The best quality resemble pure bird's glass and are worth their weight in silver. Afterward there are two other collections. The caves in which the nests are found are scattered about the islands. Some are far inland, others in rocks concealed in mangrove swamps.—London News.

## TOO MUCH IN FEAR

SAD HAPPENING THAT HAS SOURD MRS. STOREY.

Avoidance of Publicity in This Case Was Costly—And, of Course, Mr. Storey Says "I Told You So."

Mrs. Storey's life had been haunted for years by the fear that some day she might be called upon to serve as a witness in court. Her grandmother was a witness once, and when Mrs. Storey was a little girl she used to hear all about it. Grandma, it appears, had been so scared she couldn't tell the judge her own name.

"And," said Mrs. Storey to her husband, "if there is anything more disgraceful than to be unable to tell your own name, I'd like to know what it is."

In order to reduce the possibility of such a calamity to a minimum, Mrs. Storey would walk on with deafened ears and averted head whenever she happened to be near a fight or the scene of an accident. Only the other day she had occasion to shut her eyes and ears to the seething crowd around her. She was waiting in the south terminal station for Mr. Storey, who had gone around to the baggage room to check a trunk.

Presently she became aware that something exciting was happening close beside her. Hastily she shut her eyes and stuck her fingers into her ears, but before those protective measures could be accomplished she learned that a female thief had snatched a handbag which she had found lying on the floor and was being pursued by an excited crowd. Not being entirely devoid of the curiosity of her sex, Mrs. Storey would have liked to know more, but the old fear of being detained as a witness held her inert until her husband's return. Then she ventured to ask if they had caught the thief.

"Yes," said Mr. Storey, "but they couldn't do anything with her. Every one was confident the bag didn't belong to her, but as nobody appeared to claim it they had to let her go."

At that Mrs. Storey opened her eyes. "I am so glad," she said, "that it is all over. I am ready to go now. But—oh, dear me! Where are my purse and handbag? I had them here a moment ago. They must have dropped—ah, I wonder—"

"No use to wonder now," said Mr. Storey heartlessly; "of course, the stolen bag was yours."

### Closed Door an Aid to Harmony.

Among the tribes where families live in one-roomed huts with never a door or division, dispositions must be of uncommon sweetness. As civilization increases the need of doors to increase, too, until finally our dispositions, or is it our effete dislike of violence? makes doors primal necessities. A closed door is the greatest aid to harmony known. Those people who are groping toward a desire for harmony, but are not yet wholly emancipated from the savage one-room-hot-row period of civilization, slam their door on closing it and thus manage to leave a little ruction outside, though their supposed desire is to take it in the room with them and dissolve it into nothingness before appearing again in public. Sometimes one's gratitude for doors, doors in general and one's own door in particular, is so keen that one wonders if in the lares et penates there was not one especially devoted to doors. It would be to this little god that modern thanks would be most devoutly offered up.

### New Remedy for Strong Poison.

Experiments at the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research are said to have developed a surgical expedient by which the effects of the most virulent poisons may be rendered relatively harmless. So long as there is the faintest heartbeat, it is possible to save anyone who has taken what has been heretofore regarded as a fatal dose of strychnine, morphine, illuminating gas, and kindred poisons. The basis of the treatment is the forcing a steady supply of air through the windpipe into the lungs. It differs from other artificial means of respiration in that the lungs themselves are not called upon to give aid. A small tube forced through the windpipe to the openings of the lungs conveys the fresh air, while the foul air returns by pressure through the windpipe outside the tube, which may be inserted through the mouth, or an aperture cut in the windpipe.

### "A Lady and a Lawyer."

Practically all the members of District Attorney Whitman's staff were in Judge Crane's court when Lawyer Freda Thomas made an eloquent appeal in trial of George Davis, a youth on trial for burglary. Assistant District Attorney Wilmot, somewhat abashed by the situation, cautioned the jury not to be influenced because the defendant's counsel was a "lady."

"I object to that remark," said Miss Thomas. "The district attorney has no right to refer to my sex. I am a lawyer."

"That is right," said the ever-gallant Judge Crane. "You are both a lady and a lawyer."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

### A Sense of Superiority.

"How many times have you been arrested?" asked the court. "A good many," replied Plodding Pete, "but only for small offenses. I never got pinched for violatin' de speed laws or fallin' to blow a horn."

## VAIN SEARCH FOR TREASURE

Truth About Romantic Stories of Wealth Said to Have Been Hidden in Mexico.

According to Jose Ramon Pinafox, a Mexican journalist, there are no hidden Montezuma treasures.

No doubt the stories circulated about the hidden treasures of the Aztec emperors have their origin in the sadly exaggerated accounts of old Spanish historians—men who swallowed the yarns of the conquerors of Mexico and whose judgment had been upset by the few shipments of gold and silver made to Spain shortly after the taking of the Aztec capital.

The amount of gold and silver in the possession of the Aztecs at any time was comparatively small and on the side of the people consisted of little more than a few personal ornaments. The greatest store of these precious metals was found by the Spaniards in the imperial palace, and this was promptly shipped to Spain by Cortez. Compared with the wealth of today even this was a mere drop in the bucket.

The accounts of the Montezuma treasures is merely a counterpart of similar extravaganzas found on many pages of history. We read of the fabulous wealth of the Euphrates valley, of ancient Egypt, of India and other parts, and so far have never found a trace of it. In their day no doubt these people had a certain amount of gold and silver, but they never had enough to cause us moderns to call them rich. Dispersed among them in the form of currency, as is the case of today, their wealth in precious metals would have made them a very poor showing. Gold and silver, then, as in the case of the Aztecs, were not used at all as mediums of exchange or were used only in a very limited way. Rulers paid and received tributes in the form of gold, and converted it into articles of practical value or objects of art.

### Bishop Falls on Marriage.

Bishop and Mrs. Samuel Fallows recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. Bishop Fallows has taken up in a modified form the Emmanuel movement, and has been very successful in awakening his followers to a sense of their duty in relation to the maintenance of health. "Tell them that I want to say, as St. John did, 'Little children, love one another.' Love can be cultivated like any other sentiment. It is not only an instinct, but a principle and a conviction. It is not only in the blood, but in the intellect. Love is intellectualized emotion. Young couples should be temperamentally suited and then they will blend together. They must not wait till they get \$2,000 a year before they get married, and I don't approve of hasty marriages. When I married I was receiving \$700 a year, and we always put something by. Love is the greatest thing of all, and if our married people had more of it there would be less divorces."—Health Culture.

### A Strange Lake.

Captain Tilho of the French mission to the Lake Chad region in Africa has discovered some new vagaries of that puzzling body of water which has long exercised the minds of geographers with its problems. He found in 1908 that caravans were crossing on dry land the northern part of the lake-bed where, in 1904, the captain himself, had navigated an open expanse of water. The lake covers an area about four-fifths as large as Belgium, but its average depth is only five feet. Even the winds suffice to change its level to such an extent as to submerge or leave bare portions of its shores. It is entirely independent of the rivers that flow into the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Curiously enough, the lake does not occupy the lowest part of the great plain of which it is approximately the center, for observation shows that northeast of the lake there are plains of considerably lower altitude than that of the lake.

### The Southern Seas.

Readers of old records of exploration in the South seas will recall frequent references to the heavy swells of the ocean, which impressed the navigators with the idea of their remoteness from land. Dr. Vaughan Cornish explains the great size of the sea waves in high southern latitudes by the fact that south of the Cape of Good Hope the prevailing wind in all longitudes is westerly. Thus when a west wind springs up it finds a long westerly swell, the effect of a previous wind, still running. The new born wind increases the steepness of this swell, and so forms majestic storm waves, which sometimes obtain a length of 1,200 feet from crest to crest. The average height attained by sea waves in feet is about half the velocity of the wind in miles per hour.

### A Scientific Problem.

In the center of the garden, on a pedestal, stood a large glass globe. As the guests sauntered about after dinner one of them, happening to touch it, discovered to his amazement that it was warmer on the shady side than on the side facing the sun.

An argument immediately sprang up, and in the course of the debate the phenomenon was attributed to the law of reflection or that of repulsion, or something equally formidable.

"I don't know what ye be a-talkin' about," remarked the old gardener, who had been an attentive listener to the conversation, "but I do know that, fakin' the sun would crack this 'ere globe a while ago, I turned it around."—Exchange.

## FIRST, TO KEEP COOL

SOME ADVICE FOR THE VICTIMS OF ACCIDENTS.

Those Who, Fully Dressed, May Happen to Fall Into the Water, Have Every Opportunity of Escaping Death.

Mr. Handley advises the swimmer who falls overboard fully dressed to first turn on his back and float, and while in that position to remove the coat and the shoes—and then keep on floating. He points out that swimmer can float indefinitely, but may easily tire of swimming, and, tiring, may be seized with panic, which will drown the best of watermen.

"In floating," says Mr. Handley, "one can shout all one likes, to attract the attention and still retain one's strength. And will not the chances of rescue be decidedly better if one lies comfortably awaiting developments, or propelling one's self gently by an easy back stroke, than after using up one's energies in treading water or in making violent efforts to reach land by swimming?"

"Of course, this advice is hard to follow, because it is contrary to every instinct of self-preservation to quietly await developments after an unexpected and unwelcome immersion. Still training will accomplish it. As, however, it is impossible to train the body in this case, and the mind must be relied upon to offer the right suggestion at the psychological moment, one should prepare by mentally rehearsing what is to be done in case of a spill. Just picture to yourself the contingency of being thrown unexpectedly into the water and school yourself to turn immediately on your back in a floating position, at least until you have had an opportunity to recover from the shock and to size up the situation. Then you can decide comfortably on the course to follow."

"Don't let panic seize you. Let the fact be always uppermost in your mind that clothes have no tendency to drag you under water, that they are a help rather than a hindrance if you are only know how to take advantage of the assistance they offer. Never forget that, clothes or no clothes, your body floats naturally, so that you can stay above water almost indefinitely if you will only keep your wits about you, and the cases are rare indeed in which assistance does not come within comparatively short space of time."—Recreation.

### Models to Help Juries.

"For the guidance of the jury, counsel then produced in court a model of the house about which the dispute had arisen."

Many a time, in the course of reporting a law case, had I written the above or a similar phrase, before I met the man whose studied business it is to make and supply, for legal purposes, a model of anything from a country mansion to a stretch of roadway. Probably it was the inadequacy of the language that led to his devoting himself to the producing of "ocular proof" for the guidance of juries. Even the most eloquent of counsel may fail properly to describe a situation, especially if the technicalities are apt to be confusing to the lay mind. But when the actual "situation" in miniature is produced in court, the glib tongue of counsel is silenced by comparison. For in the words of the old Roman poet: "Those things stimulate us less which are heard by the ear than those which are presented to the faithful eye."—Andrew Soutar in the Strand.

### An Egg Defense.

A Chicago grocer's boy had a lively half-hour round with an ugly fox terrier in his father's store a few days ago. The dog drove the boy into a corner, and the only available weapon was a crate of fresh-laid eggs. These the boy used, one at a time, on the enraged beast with telling effect, till his ammunition was all exhausted, when the dog promptly advanced and bit him in the leg. The dog then, resembling a walking omelet, appeared to be satisfied and sought a nice green lawn where the grass was tall, where he could roll and separate himself from the external egg-nog. The unfortunate part of the affair was the fact that the eggs were too fresh to do much good. If the boy had had the presence of mind to have gotten near a crate of stale eggs, or even near-fresh eggs, the dog might have been stopped by the first one over the plate.

### Hard Task to Save Life.

A painful and somewhat sensational adventure befell Mr. Boyd, an engineer of Didsbury, Manchester, England, the other Sunday, while he was exploring a "pot-hole" in the limestone district near Ingleborough. He was climbing by means of a rope from a subterranean chamber, when the rope broke, and he fell 30 feet, breaking his thigh. A local doctor spent the night with him, and his friends strapped him to a plank, hoisted him a hundred feet to the roof of the cave, then carried him a quarter of a mile through a tortuous passage to the outer world, the task occupying 15 hours. It was not till four o'clock on the Monday afternoon that Mr. Boyd was safely deposited at the nearest inn.

### In Papa's Footsteps.

"You must not go on the railroad track, Cyril," said the comedian's wife to her little boy. "Why, papa used to walk there, didn't he, mamma?"



## OIL MAGNATE OWNS A GHOST

It Was the Prize Package Given With Mexican Palace That H. Clay Pierce Bought.

H. Clay Pierce, St. Louis oil magnate, is now the owner of the Borda Gardens at Cuernavaca, Mexico, and may be said to be the custodian of the ghost of the Borda Gardens. Nothing was said about it when Mr. Pierce paid \$15,000 for the historic spot which was the favorite summer haunt of Emperor Maximilian and Queen Carlotta in the days of Mexico's splendor as an empire.

But it is to be supposed that the ghost, having occupied the gardens without leave these many years, will continue to do so, and an occasional glimpse of the ghostly intruder may be vouchsafed to the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pierce after Mr. Pierce has spent \$100,000 in restoring the gardens and they are ready to entertain their friends there.

Mrs. Pierce, who will be the mistress of the mansion of the mad empress, is an Edwardsville (Ill.) woman, the daughter of Maj. William M. Russell Pickett. Before her marriage to Mr. Pierce she was Mrs. Virginia Pickett Burrows.

The mansion, in recent years, has divided into several suites and has been let to tenants. These say that they often see the ghost.

Whose ghost is it, and why it haunts the Borda Gardens nobody pretends to know, but it is the belief of the locality that the ghostly appearances have some relation to buried treasure and a dark crime of the long ago.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## How Hay Wrote "Little Breeches."

On the train, as I journeyed to New York, I entertained myself by writing "Little Breeches." The thing was done merely for my own amusement, without the smallest thought of print. But when I showed it to Whitelaw Reid he seized the manuscript and published it in the Tribune. By that time the ill and swing of the Pike county ballad had taken possession of me. I was filled with the Pike county spirit, as it were, and the humorous side of my mind was entertained by its rich possibilities. Within a week after the appearance of "Little Breeches" in print all the Pike county ballads were written. After that the impulse was completely gone from me. . . . There were no more Pike county ballads in me and there never have been any since. Let me tell you a queer thing about that. From the hour when the last of the ballads was written until now I have never been able to feel that they were mine, that my mind had anything to do with their creation or that they bore any trace of kinship to my thought or my intellectual impulses. They seem utterly foreign to me—as foreign as if I had first encountered them in print as the work of somebody else. It is a strange feeling.—Letter from John Hay to G. C. Eggleston, quoted in "Recollections of a Varied Life."

## Good Time to Turn Farmer.

In theory there never was a better time than right now for a sensible man to move from city to country. The movement has been away from the farm until prices of all kinds of food and fiber are high. There is nothing in sight to indicate that prices will be greatly reduced by increased production. A crop well grown and handled with good business judgment will be reasonably sure of sale at a fair price. There never was a time when it was so easy to learn new methods and the principles of scientific farming. A man starting now may receive at once the benefit of 30 years of the experience and study of good farmers and scientific experts. For example millions of acres of land in the eastern states are almost nonproductive and thrown on the market at a low figure, simply because they are waterlogged and sour. When these farms are drained and limed they become at once productive and double in value for farm purposes. They are naturally strong and drainage and lime make their strength available.—H. W. Collingwood, in Metropolitan Magazine.

## The Last Stage.

Mrs. De Fashion—My dear, late hours, late suppers and general social dissipation have ruined your constitution.—I know it, ma.

"And your health is miserable."

"Yes, ma."

"And you are losing your beauty."

"It's all gone, ma."

"It really is. And so is your plumpness."

"I'm nothing but skin and bones."

"There's no denying it, my dear, you are a mere wreck of your former self."

"Too true."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"Get married."—New York Weekly.

Nothing Subdued About Her.

Fuddy—Do you believe that people acquire mental qualities from what they eat?

Duddy—Hardly think so. My wife's mother eats crushed oats, mashed potatoes and whipped cream, and yet she's very pugnacious.

Looking Up Father.

"May I see my father's record?" asked the new student. "He was in the class of 1877."

"Certainly, my boy. What for?"

"He told me when I left home not to disgrace him, sir, and I wish to see just how far I can go."

## LAMB ONCE A JOURNALIST

At One Time He Was Actively Engaged on the Staff of the London Post.

In connection with Lord Glenesk's recently published history of that old-established London journal, the Morning Post, it is interesting to recall the fact that at one time Charles Lamb was on its staff of contributors. This gentle essayist wrote largely for a column headed "Fashionable Intelligence;" in those days, as Lamb says, "every morning paper, as an essential retainer to its establishment, kept an author who was bound to furnish daily a quantum of witted paragraphs." It was in this capacity that Lamb was engaged on the Post; furthermore his contract stipulated that in "the chat of the day, scandal, but above all, dress" he should supply six paragraphs a day, not one of which was to exceed seven lines in length, and the payment for which was to be 12 cents each.

In his essay "Newspapers Thirty-Five Years Ago," Lamb seems to have been rather pleased with the "sticks" of chat he contributed to the press; we now find that "Dan Stuart," his editor, entertained a different opinion as to their value. "As for good Charles Lamb," he said, "I never could make anything of his writings. Of politics he knew nothing; they were out of his line of reading and thought, and his drollery was rapid when given in short paragraphs fit for a newspaper."

## HOW SHE GOT RID OF THEM

Discouraged Visits From Her Niece's Children by Teaching Them Verses From the Bible.

"What has become of those two children who visited you so often?" asked one West side woman of another. The other smiled discreetly.

"They are the children of my niece, and she was making a convenience of me. Of course I love the children, but I never allow myself to become much of a victim of imposition. My niece is an extremely gay young widow, and she does not like to take care of her children. She is fond of shopping, matinees, afternoon teas and everything, in short, which takes her away from home, and she got into a habit of sending her children over to my house for me to take care of whenever she wished to gad about. I decided it was time to break up the habit, for her own good and that of the children, as well as mine, so I did."

"I suppose that made your niece angry?"

"Oh, no; it couldn't. I never said anything about it. The last time the children came over I spent the afternoon teaching them verses from the Bible, and they didn't find it sufficiently entertaining. They never came back. Just how they managed to work it out with their mother I do not know, but I suppose they struck or begged off. Of course, she could not object to what I had done, and it proved a very simple solution."

## The Boss.

President McCrea of the Pennsylvania railroad, in his study of all classes of men who are under him, entertains a great admiration for the Irish foreman of a gang of laborers who went to any lengths to show his men that he was the real boss. One morning this foreman found that his gang had put a hand car on the track without his orders.

"Who put that han' car-r on the track?" he asked.

"We did, sor," one of the men answered respectfully.

"Well," he said shortly, "take it off ag'in!"

The laborers did so with some difficulty.

"Now," said the foreman, "put it on ag'in!"—Popular Magazine.

## Knew She Was Right.

An auction was announced of the library and household effects of a man who had once entertained in a lavish way, and among the persons who went to the sale were many who had enjoyed the fallen family's hospitality. When a set of after-dinner cups was put up one woman said: "There are only five of those, not six." The auctioneer consulted his catalogue and replied: "Thank you, you are right," and proceeded with the sale. Then the woman whispered to the one next to her: "I knew I was right, because my husband dropped one of that set the last time we dined there."

## Couldn't Come Back.

Enoch Arden crept softly up to the window and peered in. The former Mrs. Arden sat talking eternally to Enoch's successor. "Do as you like," she was saying. "But remember this, it's just as I told Enoch when he got to thinking he was boss of the house: You may go away, but you can't come back." Fortunately Mr. Tennyson learned of the incident before the eminent literary of the prize ring got to it.

## Sensitive.

"Miss Passay is furious with that society reporter."

"Why so?"

"He published the announcement of her approaching wedding under the column headed 'Late Engagements.'"

—Life.

## A Hero.

The Player—You're a lover of music, aren't you, Mr. Smith?

The Hearer—Y-yes, but don't mind me. Go right on playing.

Thomas Walker, Attorney. Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding Probate Court. Estate of Matilda Tyler, deceased. No. 15537 Administration Docket.

Application having been made here-in for probate of the last will and testament and codicil of said deceased, and for letters testamentary on said estate, by John W. Brunson, it is ordered this 17th day of August, A. D. 1910, that the unknown heirs-at-law and next of kin of said Matilda Tyler, deceased, and all other concerned, appear in said court on Tuesday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why such application should not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the Washington Law Reporter and The Washington Bee, once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

JOB BARNARD, Justice. Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court. THOS. WALKER, Attorney.

Augustus W. Gray, Attorney. In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Lucy Pollard, plaintiff, vs. William Pollard, defendant, Eva Clark, co-respondent. No. 26119, Equity Doc. 58.

The object of this suit is to obtain an absolute divorce on the ground of "adultery."

On motion of the plaintiff, it is this 31st day of August, 1910, ordered that the defendant, William Pollard, and the co-respondent, Eva Clark, cause their appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. Provided, a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in the Washington Law Reporter and The Washington Bee before said day. Ashley M. Gould, Justice. A true copy. Test: J. R. Young, clerk, by S. McC. Hawkins, assistant clerk.

Augustus W. Gray, Attorney. In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Fannie Waters, plaintiff, vs. Linnie Waters, defendant, Emma Waters, co-respondent. No. 26827, Equity Doc. 59.

The object of this suit is to obtain an absolute divorce on the ground of "adultery."

On motion of the plaintiff, it is this 31st day of August, 1910, ordered that the defendant, Linnie Waters, and the co-respondent, Emma Waters, cause their appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. Provided, a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in the Washington Law Reporter and The Washington Bee before said day. Ashley M. Gould, Justice. A true copy. Test: J. H. Young, clerk, by S. McC. Hawkins, assistant clerk.

## CHINA'S GRAND CANAL.

At Times It Holds Water Enough to Float Boats, but Usually They Are Dragged Over Mud Banks.

Of some of the crude and outgrown methods used on China's Grand canal a writer in the North China Daily News remarks: "The junction of the real canal with the Wei river was not by means of a lock, but simply a high and steeply sloping mud bank, over which the grain vessels had to be dragged by the force of perhaps many hundreds of men. It should be borne in mind that in China the lock of a canal is not much more like our idea of what that name connotes than it is like a padlock. Amid constant and often serious changes of level, with an uncertain and not infrequently a scanty supply of water, and with a grain fleet which traveled in blocks of some eighty vessels under one officer, it was necessary to devise some way for keeping them together and for transferring them as a consolidated unit with this in view.

"For this reason a Chinese lock on the Grand canal is nothing but a stone gateway into which large boards may be lowered through a groove in the stones, restraining most of the water from its flow, until there is a depth sufficient to float all the craft, when the boards are pulled up and the entire fleet passes through.

"After this the boards are again lowered for another division of the grain boats. In case the water gives out—a by no means unlikely occurrence—there is nothing to do but to wait until more comes from somewhere."

## Bride Was Deaf.

At a marriage service performed some time ago in a little country church in Berkshire, when the minister said in solemn tone, "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?"—Instead of the woman answering for herself, a gruff man's voice answered:

"O! will."

Again the minister looked up surprised, not knowing what to make of it, when one of the groomsmen at the end of the row said:

"Er be deaf. O! be answerin' for'er."—London Telegraph.

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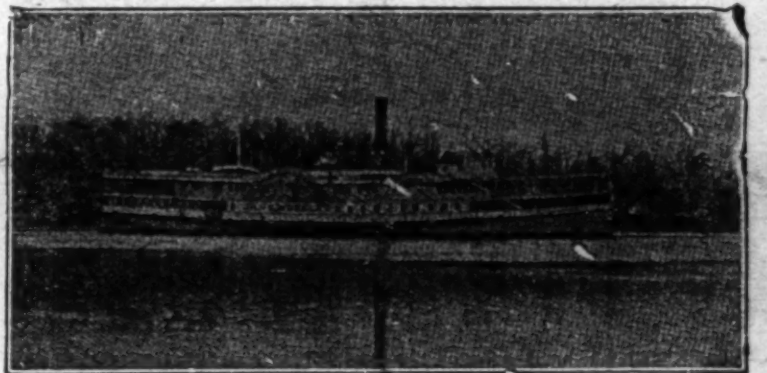
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